

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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Seventy-Fifth
Anniversary Report
OF THE
Georgia
Historical Society

CONTAINING ANNUAL REPORTS OF OFFICERS,
ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES,
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIETY,
LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,
ACTS OF INCORPORATION,
MISS TELFAIR'S TRUST DEED,
EXTRACT FROM THE TELFAIR WILL,
ETC.



SAVANNAH, GA.
THE MORNING NEWS,
1914

OFFICERS

(For the year 1914)

WILLIAM W. MACKALL, President.
THOMAS J. CHARLTON, M. D., First Vice-President.
OTIS ASHMORE, Second Vice-President.
OTIS ASHMORE, Corresponding Secretary.
CHARLES F. GROVES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM HARDEN, Treasurer Telfair Trust Fund.
WILLIAM HARDEN, Librarian.

BOARD OF CURATORS

To serve until 1917.

WILLIAM W. MACKALL
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON
WILLIAM W. GORDON
CHARLES ELLIS

To serve until 1916.

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
GEORGE J. BALDWIN
OTIS ASHMORE
WYMBERLEY J. DeRENNE

To serve until 1915.

J. FLORANCE MINIS
HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
BENJAMIN H. LEVY
THOMAS J. CHARLTON, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance:

MR. HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
MR. GEORGE J. BALDWIN
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON
MR. J. FLORANCE MINIS

Printing and Publication:

MR. WYMBERLEY J. DeRENNE
MR. OTIS ASHMORE
DR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON
MR. WILLIAM W. MACKALL

Library:

Term expires:

MR. OTIS ASHMORE,	Dec. 31, 1916
MR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON,	Dec. 31, 1918
MR. CHARLES ELLIS,	Dec. 31, 1915
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON,	Dec. 31, 1914
MR. H. WILEY JOHNSON,	Dec. 31, 1917

Telfair Academy:

MR. ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
MR. CHARLES ELLIS
MR. BENJAMIN H. LEVY
MR. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Whereas, The members of a society instituted in the City of Savannah for the purpose of collecting, preserving and diffusing information relating to the History of the State of Georgia in particular, and of American history generally, have applied for an Act of incorporation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That J. M. Berrien, James M. Wayne, M. H. McAllister, I. K. Tefft, William B. Stevens, George W. Hunter, H. K. Preston, William T. Williams, C. S. Henry, J. C. Nicholl, William Law, R. M. Charlton, R. D. Arnold, A. A. Smets, J. W. Anderson, William B. Bulloch, William H. Bulloch, J. H. Burroughs, J. Balfour, Joseph G. Binney, William P. Bowen, J. B. Bartow, James Barnard, Morgan Brown, G. B. Cumming, Solomon Cohen, Joseph Cumming, D. C. Campbell, J. H. Couper, W. A. Caruthers, W. H. Cuyler, Edward Coppee, William Crabtree, Jr., Archibald Clark, William Duncan, William C. Daniell, George M. Dudley, J. De La Motta, Jr., J. S. Fay, S. H. Fay, W. B. Fleming, J. F. Griffin, Robert Habersham, W. Neyle Habersham, J. C. Habersham, E. J. Harden, S. L. W. Harris, George Jones, J. W. Jackson, P. M. Kollock, G. J. Kollock, Ralph King, T. B. King, William McWhir, J. B. Mallard, John Millen, W. H. Miller, C. McArdell, J. S. Morel, M. Myers, J. F. O'Neill, E. Neufville, E. A. Nisbet, A. G. Oemler, A. Porter, J. F. Posey, Thomas Paine, Willard Preston, Edward Padelford, Thomas Purse, R. W. Pooler, William Robertson, L. O. Reynolds, J. Bond Read, R. H. Randolph, F. M. Robertson, George Schley, James Smith, William H. Stiles, B. E. Stiles, J. L. Shaffer, Charles Stephens, William P. White, John E. Ward, George White, and such other persons as now are and may from time to time become members of said Society, be, and they are hereby, declared and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "Georgia Historical Society," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable to sue and to be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in all courts or places whatsoever; to have a common seal and the same at pleasure to change or alter; to make, establish and ordain such a Constitution and such By-laws not repugnant to the Constitution of this State or of the United States, as shall from time to time be necessary and expedient, and to annex to the breach thereof such penalty, by fine, suspension or expulsion, as they may deem fit, and to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, any goods and chattels, lands and tenements, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, or

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of any part thereof, at their will and pleasure; Provided, that the clear annual income of such real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and, Provided, also, that the funds of the said corporation shall be used and appropriated to the purposes stated in the preamble of this Act, and those only.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Society shall have power to elect and qualify such officers as may by them be deemed necessary, to be chosen at such time and to hold their office for such period as the Constitution or By-laws of said Society shall prescribe; and that if the election of said officers, or any of them, shall not be held on any of the days for that purpose appointed, it shall be lawful to make such election on any other day.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to the said Society a set of the Acts and also of the journals of the present and future sessions of the Legislature, and also copies of all other documents, papers, books and pamphlets that shall hereafter be printed under or by virtue of an Act of Legislature, or joint resolution of both branches thereof, unless such Act or resolution shall otherwise provide; and that the said Society may, by their agent or agents, have access at all reasonable times to the several public offices of this State and of the corporate towns and cities thereof, and may cause such documents to be searched, examined and copied without paying office fees, as they may judge proper, to promote the object of the Society.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public Act, and shall be construed benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended, and that no misnomer of the said corporation in any deed, will, testament, devise, gift, grant, demise or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same; Provided, the corporation shall be sufficiently described to ascertain the intention of the parties.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Governor be, and is hereby, authorized and requested to confide to the care and keeping of the proper officers of said Society the transcripts of the Colonial records lately taken by the Rev. C. W. Howard in London, until further disposition of the same shall be made by the General Assembly.

JOSEPH DAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT M. ECHOLS,

President of the Senate.

Assented to 19th December, 1839.

CHARLES J. McDONALD,
Governor.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY," ASSENTED TO 19TH DECEMBER, 1839.

Section 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do hereby enact: That the provisos in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Georgia Historical Society," assented to on the nineteenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And it is hereby further enacted, That this Act take effect immediately on its passage; and that all Acts and parts of Acts, so far as they militate with this Act, are hereby repealed.

R. L. McWHORTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN J. NEWTON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN CONLEY,
President of the Senate.

J. G. W. MILLS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved October 25th, 1870.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

MISS TELFAIR'S TRUST DEED.

"STATE OF GEORGIA,
"Chatham County.

"Whereas, The late Margaret Telfair Hodgson, of the City of Savannah, State of Georgia, during her lifetime, commenced the erection of a structure or building on lot number fourteen (14), Forsyth Ward, being the southwest corner of Gaston and Whitaker streets, in the City

of Savannah, to be called Hodgson Hall, and intended to complete the same on a plan furnished by Detlef Lienau, architect, as a memorial of her late husband, William Brown Hodgson, but for the express use of the Georgia Historical Society, on certain terms and conditions made known to said Historical Society, which are hereinafter enumerated more in detail;

"And, Whereas, The said Margaret Telfair Hodgson departed this life while said building or structure was, as it now is, unfinished and incomplete, leaving a last will and testament without any specific directions therein as to the completion and disposition of said lot and building, and also leaving Mary Telfair as her residuary legatee;

"And, Whereas, The said Mary Telfair is desirous to carry into effect the wishes and intentions of the said Margaret Telfair Hodgson in the premises, and to charge the residuum of said estate with the cost and expense of erecting and completing said building or structure on the proposed plan.

"Now, This Indenture witnesseth, That the said Mary Telfair, of the City of Savannah and State of Georgia, for and in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of five dollars to her in hand paid by Alexander R. Lawton, of the same City and State, hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said Alexander R. Lawton, his executors and administrators, all that said lot or parcel of land in the City of Savannah and State of Georgia, known as lot number fourteen (14), Forsyth Ward, with the buildings and improvements now thereon, in an unfinished and incomplete state, but to be finished and completed at the proper cost and expense of the said Mary Telfair, for which purpose the said Mary Telfair does hereby charge the entire residuum of the estate of the said Margaret Telfair Hodgson, in her own hands now as residuary legatee, or in the hands of her executors after her death, to such extent as will furnish the means and funds necessary

to finish and complete said building or structure, to be known as Hodgson Hall, on the plan prepared for that purpose, or as nearly so as practicable; to have and to hold the said lot of land and improvements, now and hereafter to be put upon the same, to him the said Alexander R. Lawton, his executors and administrators forever.

"In trust nevertheless, to permit the Georgia Historical Society to have the exclusive use, possession, control and management of said building and lot; Provided, said Society will, through its proper officers, accept the same on the following terms and conditions to-wit: That the said building shall be known as, and called, Hodgson Hall; that no public speaking shall be permitted within the walls of said building, except under the auspices or connected with the business of said Georgia Historical Society; that no entertainments or amusements of any kind, which include or involve eating, drinking or smoking, be permitted within the walls of said building; that the building is never to be rented or lent out for any purposes whatsoever; and, further, that under the portrait of the said William Brown Hodgson, which is to be hung on the wall of said building, shall be inscribed, in permanent letters, the following words: 'In Memoriam, William Brown Hodgson; this building is erected by Margaret Telfair Hodgson, A. D., 1873,' or other words of similar import; and that the other conditions, on which the use and control of the building are committed to the Georgia Historical Society shall also appear conspicuously on the wall of the principal Hall in the building.

"In witness whereof, the said Mary Telfair hath hereunto set her hand and seal this tenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

"MARY TELFAIR. (L. S.)

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

"WILLIAM J. MARSHALL.

"D. R. GROOVER, Notary Public, C. C., Ga."

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

EXTRACT FROM WILL OF MARY TELFAIR*

"Fourteenth. I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Georgia Historical Society and its successors, all that lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, fronting on St. James Square, in the City of Savannah, and running back to Jefferson street, known in the plan of said City as lot letter 'N,' Heathcote Ward, the same having been for many years past the residence of my family, together with all my books, papers, documents, pictures, statuary and works of art, or having relation to art or science, and all the furniture of every description in the dwelling house and on the premises (except bedding and table service, such as china, crockery, glass, cutlery, silver, plate and linen), and all fixtures and attachments to the same, to have and to hold the said lot and improvements, books, pictures, statuary, furniture and fixtures, to the said Georgia Historical Society and its successors, in special trust, to keep and preserve the same as a public edifice, for a Library and Academy of Arts and Sciences, in which the books, pictures and works of art herein bequeathed, and such others as may be purchased out of the income, rents and profits of the bequest hereinafter made for that purpose, shall be permanently kept and cared for, to be open for the use of the public, on such terms and under such reasonable regulations as the said Georgia Historical Society may from time to time prescribe; but this devise and bequest is made upon condition that the Georgia His-

*Miss Mary Telfair died June 2, 1875.

Will of Miss Mary Telfair dated June 1, 1875.

Will of Miss Mary Telfair probated June 5, 1875.

Messrs. Wm. Neyle Habersham and William Hunter qualified as executors June 7, 1875.

torical Society shall cause to be placed and kept over and against the front porch, or entrance to the main building on said lot, a marble slab or tablet, on which shall be cut or engraved the following words, to-wit:

TELFAIR
ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

the word 'Telfair' being in larger letters and occupying a separate line above the other words; and on the further condition that no part of the buildings shall ever be occupied as a private residence or rented out for money, and none but a janitor and such other persons as may be employed to manage and take care of the premises shall occupy or reside in or upon the same, and that no part of the same shall be used for public meetings or exhibitions, or for eating, drinking or smoking, and that no part of the lot or improvements shall ever be sold, alienated or encumbered, but the same shall be preserved for the purposes herein set forth. And it is my wish that whenever the walls of the building shall require renovating by paint or otherwise, the present color and design shall be adhered to as far as practicable. For the purpose of providing more effectually for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated in this item or clause of my will, I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Georgia Historical Society and its successors, one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, of the State of Georgia, in special trust, to apply the dividends, income, rents and profits arising from the same, to the repairs and maintenance of said buildings and premises, and the payment of all expenses attendant upon the management and care of the institution herein provided for, and then to apply the remaining income, rents and profits in adding to the Library, and such works of art and science as the proper officers of the Georgia Historical Society may select, and in the preservation and proper use of the same, so as to carry into effect in good faith the objects of this devise and bequest."

The Georgia Historical Society

*Constitution and By-Laws as Amended to February
14th, 1910.*

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1.

Name.

The Society shall be called The Georgia Historical Society.

ARTICLE 2.

Objects.

Its object shall be to collect, preserve and diffuse information in relation to the History of the State of Georgia in all its various departments, and American history generally, and to create an historical library for the use of its members and others.

ARTICLE 3.

Classes of Membership.

The Society shall consist of Active, Life, Corresponding and Honorary Members. Active members embracing those within the State and such others as may be elected as such; Life members, those who pay one hundred dollars; Corresponding members, those at home or abroad who are, or may be, of service to the Society and its objects; and Honorary members, those distinguished for their public services, or literary, artistic, or scientific attainments, particularly in the department of history throughout the world.

ARTICLE 4.

Officers.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of Twelve Curators, and such other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the Curators.

At the annual meeting in 1910 Curators shall be elected as follows: Four to serve for one year, four to serve for two years and four to serve for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting four Curators shall be elected to serve for three years, and others shall be elected for such terms as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies. Election of Curators shall be by ballot. The Board of Curators may fill all vacancies in their number pending the next annual meeting.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Curators, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary shall be elected from among the Curators.

ARTICLE 5.

Regular Meetings.

The Society shall meet annually on the 12th day of February, but if said day fall on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the anniversary shall be celebrated on the following Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. The Society shall also meet on the first Mondays of May, August and November.

ARTICLE 6.

Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Curators, by the President, or by either of the Vice-Presidents and shall be called by the President or

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either of the Vice-Presidents, or the Recording Secretary, upon the request of a majority of the Curators present in the City or of any five active members.

ARTICLE 7.

Election of Members.

The admission of members shall be by ballot, and negative votes amounting to one-fifth of the total number of votes cast shall be sufficient to reject any candidate. When the Society is not in session members may be elected by the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 8.

Eligibility.

Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be interested in the objects of the Society as set out in Article II of this Constitution and desirous of aiding in promoting them.

ARTICLE 9.

Dues.

Life members, Corresponding members and Honorary members shall pay no dues. Active members shall pay annual dues of, men, ten dollars, women, five dollars, payable for each calendar year on the 12th day of February of that year. Members elected after July first in any year shall pay only half the dues for that year.

ARTICLE 10.

Quorum.

Five active members, including at least two Curators, shall constitute a quorum and be empowered to transact the regular business of the Society; except at the annual meeting, when seven shall constitute a quorum. Proxies shall not be counted to make a quorum.

Whenever any question out of the regular routine business shall come before the Society, particularly any question involving the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, such question shall, upon the demand of any five Active members, be submitted to a subsequent meeting, of which notice ten days previous to the date of the meeting shall be given in a public gazette in the City of Savannah; and at said meeting so called at least twenty-five Active members of the Society shall be present in person or by proxy for the final decision of such question.

ARTICLE 11.

Life Members.

Any member who shall pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of one hundred dollars thereby becomes a Life member, with all the rights, privileges and disabilities of an Active member, but shall be exempt from any further payment.

ARTICLE 12.

Voting.

Corresponding members and Honorary members shall not be entitled to vote. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by Life members and Active members, who may vote either in person or by written proxy. No person not a member shall act as proxy.

ARTICLE 13.

Board of Curators.

Except as otherwise provided herein, all the powers of the Society are vested in the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 14.

Term of Office.

All officers shall hold office until the annual meeting next succeeding their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, subject, however, to the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE 15.

Library.

The Board of Curators are vested with authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the Library and the use and management thereof which to them shall seem best.

ARTICLE 16.

Amendments.

This Constitution can be altered or amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at a meeting, at which not less than twenty members shall be present, and then only when notice of the amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, or sent by mail to each voting member of the Society not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment shall be acted on.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, give when required the casting vote, preserve order and be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Curators.

It shall be the further duty of the President, at the annual meeting, to present a report reviewing the work and progress of the Society during the year past; and also setting forth such changes and aims as the highest interest of the Society demand.

In the absence or disability of the President all his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

2. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Society which may be necessary or convenient in the carrying out of its business as set out in Article II of the Constitution, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Society or the Board. He shall preserve on file all communications received by him and keep a copy of all communications sent by him. It shall furthermore be his duty to read at each annual meeting such portions or abstracts of his correspondence as the President may direct.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of all meetings and shall perform all other duties usually appertaining to the office of Secretary except those prescribed for the Corresponding Secretary.

4. The Treasurer shall act as Secretary of the Committee on Finance. He will receive from the Assistant Treasurer all the reports required by the By-Laws; will see that they are made out in proper form by the Assistant Treasurer, and will present the same as now required; and, for the purpose of verifying accounts and familiarizing himself with the financial affairs of the Society, the books of the Assistant Treasurer shall be always open to his inspection, as well as that of any member of the Board.

The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer, who shall collect, receive and discharge all moneys due and payable, and shall receive and collect all donations and bequests of money, or other property, to the Society. He shall pay, under proper vouchers, all the ordinary expenses of the Society, and shall deposit all its funds in one of the banks of the City, to the credit of the Society, subject to his checks; and at the annual meeting shall make a true report of all moneys received and paid out by him, to be audited by the Committee on Finance, provided for hereafter. He shall file a complete and accurate roll of the Society at its annual meetings. At all regular meetings of the Board he shall submit a statement which shall embody the following information:

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1. The total membership of the Society.
2. Amount of dues collected for current year.
3. Amount of back dues collected.
4. Amount due for current year.
5. Amount due for previous year.
6. Amount paid out.
7. Amount of liabilities.
8. Amount of cash on hand.
9. Amount of insurance on property.

This statement shall be read at the meeting of the Board and again at the regular meeting of the Society next following.

If there be no Assistant Treasurer his duties shall be performed by the Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to preserve, arrange and keep in good order all books, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets and papers of every kind belonging to the Society. He shall keep a catalogue of the same and charge the books, etc., that may be taken out of the Library, under the rules, to the proper persons. He shall also be furnished with a book in which to record all donations and bequests, of whatsoever kind, relating to his department, with the name of the donor, and the time when bestowed. He shall enforce the Library rules, by refusing to issue books to persons owing for overdue books until such indebtedness shall have been paid; and all controversies with members respecting such dues shall be decided by the Library Committee.

6. The Curators shall meet as soon as practicable after the annual meeting and shall elect from their number a President, a First and Second Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall also elect a Recording Secretary, a Librarian and a Treasurer. The President shall appoint from the Curators the following Standing Committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member, to-wit: Committee on Printing and Publishing, Committee on

Finance, Committee on the Telfair Academy, each to consist of three persons in addition to the President.

He shall appoint from the Curators a Committee on Library, to consist of five persons, who shall be the persons designated by this Society as its appointees upon the Public Board. He shall appoint the members of this Committee as follows: One of them shall serve during the year 1903, and his term shall expire on the first day of January, 1904, or when his successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted; one for the years 1903 and 1904, one for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, so that on January the first each year, in 1904, and thereafter the terms of one of the said Library Committee so appointed shall end, but they, respectively, shall hold over until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted. And to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of said terms the said President shall respectively appoint a successor for each of the said Managers so passing out, which successor shall hold his office on said Board for the term of five years from the first day of January in the year when his predecessor's term ends or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have accepted.

7. The Committee on the Library, in addition to the duties named in the preceding paragraph, shall have the supervisory care of the building and grounds, furniture, printed publications, manuscripts, curiosities and all property of like kind. They shall, with the Librarian, provide suitable shelves, cases and fixtures by which to arrange and display them. The printed volumes and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name of the "Georgia Historical Society." They shall propose to the Curators such books or manuscripts pertaining to the object of the Society as they shall deem expedient, which, when approved, shall be by them purchased and disposed of as above directed.

They shall provide all necessary blank books for the use of said department, in which the Librarian shall keep a record of their proceedings, and be entrusted in general with the custody, care and increase of whatever comes within the province of their appointed duty.

8. The Committee on Printing and Publishing shall prepare for publication whatever documents or collections shall be ordered by the Society; shall contract for and supervise the printing of the same, and shall furnish the Recording Secretary and the Librarian with such blank notices, summonses, labels, etc., as may be deemed requisite.

9. The Committee on Finance shall consist of at least one member of each of the former Committees, and shall have the general oversight and direction of the funds of the Society and shall audit the Treasurer's annual report.

10. The Committee on the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall have the general oversight of the lot and improvements, books, pictures, statuary, furniture and fixtures, devised and bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Telfair to the Georgia Historical Society in special trust, and of all additions that may be made thereto, in accordance with her will. They shall bring, from time to time, to the notice of the Board such repairs of the Telfair residence and such changes and improvements of the adjacent premises as may be required to keep and preserve the same as a public edifice for a Library and Academy of Arts and Sciences. They shall propose and submit to the board a plan for the management and care of the institution, and the terms and regulations on which it shall be open for the use of the public, and such modifications of the same as may be suggested by experience. They shall recommend to the Board the purchase of books for the Library and works of art and science for the Academy.

To the end of receiving and considering the reports of this Committee, of supervising the expenditures for the Library and the Academy and generally administering the trust fund; of devising, modifying and maturing a scheme

to carry into effect in good faith the objects of the Telfair devise and bequest, by making the Academy, through its books and collections, and if, and when practicable through instructions in art and science, an institution of the largest public usefulness, the Board shall hold its meetings in the Academy building at such times as it shall appoint, provided there be one such regular monthly meeting during the week next preceding the regular meeting of the Society, and to be always prepared to report fully to such last mentioned meetings upon the state of the Academy and upon its own actings and doings, which shall be subject in all things to the revision and approval of the Society.

11. The Board shall appoint an orator to deliver a discourse at each annual meeting and suggest such other exercises as shall be appropriate to its celebration.

12. The Society may authorize any number of members, not less than five, to use the hall and library for the meetings of such subsections as may be formed, and any such subsection shall have power to place in the Library such books and other means of instruction as they may choose to procure, without cost to the Society, to be freely used by the members thereof in the rooms of the Library, the members of the section alone being allowed to take such books out of the Library, and then under the rules of the same.

13. Any member failing to pay his annual subscription before March 15th shall be warned by notice of his liability to be dropped from membership, and such notice shall allow him one month in which to pay his dues. In case of his failure to do so, the Treasurer shall report his name at the next meeting of the Society and his membership shall then cease.

14. The Board of Curators shall meet on the Fridays before the regular quarterly meetings and annual meetings of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by any Vice-President, or by any three Curators. Five members of the Board shall con-

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stitute a quorum. The several standing committees shall make formal reports to the quarterly meetings of the Board of Curators, which reports shall also be read at the next regular meeting of the Society.

15. All motions, resolutions and other matters, directly or indirectly affecting or referring to the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall, as a matter of course be referred to the Board of Curators, to be by it reported on at the next ensuing regular meeting, unless further time be allowed.

16. These By-laws may be repealed, amended or added to at any regular meeting, or by one publication in a daily paper published in Savannah not less than one week prior to the meeting. They may likewise be repealed, amended or added to by the Board of Curators at any time in their discretion, but such amendments shall be ineffective if disapproved by the Society.

Annual Meeting and Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Celebration

At the meeting of the Society in November, 1913, a committee, previously appointed to report upon the advisability of celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society, recommended that such a celebration be held on February 12, 1914. The recommendation was adopted, and a committee composed of W. J. DeRenne, Samuel B. Adams, J. Randolph Anderson, Otis Ashmore, G. Arthur Gordon, B. H. Levy, J. F. Minis, and W. W. Williamson, was appointed to formulate and carry out such plans as it deemed best for making the celebration a success. The program adopted and carried out was briefly as follows:

On the morning of February 12th, the members of the Society and its guests were entertained at Wormsloe by Mr. W. J. DeRenne. The day was an ideal one, and the visit to the Georgia Library and the Old Fort, together with the charming hospitality of the host made the occasion one long to be remembered.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the annual address was delivered at the Lawton Memorial by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, head of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C.

In the evening the Society and its guests enjoyed a banquet at the DeSoto hotel. The number who attended this banquet was 164 of whom 48 were ladies. Four addresses were delivered upon this occasion as follows: History: by Hon. Walter G. Charlton. The Thirteen Original States: by Rev. M. Ashby Jones, of Augusta. South Carolina and Georgia: by Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell,

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President of the South Carolina Historical Society. Georgia of To-day: by His Excellency, John M. Slaton, Governor of Georgia. Mr. Barnwell was not able to attend the banquet on account of illness, and Mr. Lawton B. Evans of Augusta responded to the sentiment of his address in a very appropriate impromptu speech.

The occasion was most enjoyable and successful in every way. The annual reports, and the addresses so far as it has been possible to obtain them, follow.

History

Address by Hon. Walter G. Charlton

Mr. President and Members of the Georgia Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As I approach the exploitation of the theme which has been assigned to me, I congratulate myself that it is a Savannah audience to which I will speak. It is of the generous nature of Savannahians to listen with patience and apparent enthusiasm to any response—a happy condition emphasized by the fact that the speaker is not expected to be wise or profound or exhaustive nor the audience to give indications that it is swaying on the verge of impatience. The unwritten law is, if the subject may not be developed in ten minutes, the developer simply must not take sixty; if he is expected to write a sketch, he is not expected to follow in the footsteps of Buckle or Kirby and Spence and present a three volume introduction. History! What is History? I confess I do not know. Will we ever know, or will it enthuse us when we find the answer? When it comes to plain facts, Herodotus is not so far removed from Alice in Wonderland, and yet a precisian like Thucydides did not hesitate to make speeches for his historical characters which they never made nor could have made. You may select any of the volumes of Gibbon and with the spell of that genius upon you read until there is little time left for sleep, and all the while the doubt is with us whether we are following the decline and fall of an empire or the processes of “an iron will sapping with iron strength an iron creed.” There is more of the human being than historian about Macaulay, and this does not put us on alarm. The one thing we do not exact of History is accuracy. We clamor for it and denounce the

tendency to rush after the glaring and the spectacular, but when the band begins to play and the flags to wave and the tramp of the warriors sounds on the highways, we follow with cheers and exact of the teller of the story that he record our impressions and not the truth. A great man or a great deed will occasionally pass down the corridors of time under the chaperonage of the Muse of History, but we may be very sure that the procession which follows will have in it the repellent figures of malice and slander and perversion, perversion by expression, perversion by silence. If the Muse must escort all of our great in this parlous time of ours, she is not without her embarrassments; and we can sympathize with her if she puts away her flowing robes and appears upon the scene narrowed as to skirts; broadened as to coat, aigretted as to head, with a tasteful legend in gold and green across her breast; and with the powder of peace upon her engaging features, and the powder of war veiling with its murky shadows the fascinating depths of her beautiful eyes. What is History? Is it the bare accumulation of dates and names and events; the lurid spectacle of stark battlefields; the swaying columns and crashing walls of empires; the tragedy of crushed hopes and the vision of mouldering ideals? Or is it the science of the ages; the deduction of great and vital principles formulated in the cold, precise expressions of definite conclusions, appealing to reason and not to emotion, logic rather than enthusiasm, to the selfishness of preservation and not to the wild abandon of patriotism? When we approach its domain are we to deaden our hearing to the beating of the drums and the blasts of the bugle; close our eyes to the glitter of the bayonets and the gleam of the sabre, the banners streaming in the smoke and glare of the combat? Or are we with atrophied memories and selfish consideration to search for the bare results of human struggles and human tragedy that the plodder along the highways of life may be advised when he comes to the parting of the ways that to the right is an abyss filled

with the skeletons of dead governments and to the left the waste and desolation of ice-bound deserts? If we are to hear no more the soft voice of the Muse of poetry singing of the deeds which made men great, and beguile our hours with nothing more entrancing than the epitaphs of noble causes—why do we not take to heart the lessons and warnings of History, and if necessary, turn back to the things which mean life and liberty and dignity and character? Why travel along the Appian Way with its ruins and travesties and inglorious endings when we may walk the Georgia roads with Georgia History in our hearts and Georgia's victories singing in our memories! Are we never to cause questioning when we consider history? Would any one read history with more pleasure than he would break rocks on the street if it consisted of Carlyle's account of the ancestry of Frederick the Great! Is History meant to be the crystallized pathos of human endeavor toward noble ends, adorned by the interpreting graces of literature and appealing to the enthusiasm of the patriot and the sympathy of the good and true? Is Napoleon with folded arms and scowling brow, trampling on the hopes and destinies of mankind; posing before pyramids, and leaving his army to struggle with hunger and despair and misery as it stumbled along the ice-bound roads of Russia, any more of history than the poor stupid King of the French, escorted by the mob to the end of all things whilst they sang the cheerful song "Where can one be happier than in the bosom of his family?" If the test of true greatness is to be found in the elaborate display of printer's ink, why is not Thaw greater than either? Does it make any difference whether Marbot really rode up the hill at Eylau or only dreamed he did! We nevertheless see his return charge, the cannon ball crashing through his hat, and his Italian mare tearing out the faces of the obstructing enemies. Be the facts what they may, it is Macaulay's description of Walker at Londonderry which will live; and Horatius at the Bridge; and Regulus in bonds, and the

narrow pass at Thermopylae, and the deep-hued waters of Salamis; and, with mental reservations, Spartacus and Casabianca. And whenever a monster appears in Crete, we pray that another Theseus will arise in Athens. We may preach forever the austerity of History; its natural isolation from the allurements which the topics of human action throw out; its stolid impartiality. That is the theory of the History we affect. What we desire is another matter. Victory and retreat; the sweeping charge; the tramp of the march; legions and brigades and regiments; armies and generals and privates; those who strive and conquer, those who strive and fail—this is the array which swarm into our thoughts. The suffering and sacrifice; the broken hearts and smiling faces; the prisons and “white washed halls,” how they throng into our hearts and memories, shaping our lives, bending the strong with pity and putting the stamp of triumph upon the features of the weak! If History dealt only with results, its terms would be measurably pronounced. It is in the consideration of causes that the historian encounters his bad quarter of an hour. Great movements and great events have their beginnings in some trifling act or mood or word, a frown or a smile, a phase of nature, or a molecule in the eye. If Drouet had been hired to change the horses he would not have peered into the stolid face of Louis the Sixteenth and there might never have been lanterns ornamented with swaying forms, nor tumbrils and guillotines. The literary canity of a member of the committee on style caused the omission from the preamble to the Constitution of the names of the States, and put in action the processes which culminated in four years of bitter warfare. A storm off Hatteras gave the Governor of South Carolina just time to meet the treacherous expedition to Sumter. The historian who can trace causes and their formative course through the life of a people, and tell the truth and nothing but the truth is yet to be born. The temptation is overwhelming in deducing general principles from facts to distort facts to

suit general principles, and to distort narrative into a conformity with theory is to become a renegade to truth. We have been makers of history and we have left to others the work of perverting what we have done. We are casting aside as intolerable burdens the deeds and traditions which were wrought and held by the Georgians who preceded us. As we hurry along in the mad rush for the dross which glitters, we abandon the precious things which made it worth while to make a State and save it. Aeneas who took with him his household gods was a reactionary. We are of the progressives, straining our sinews to follow at the elbow of every long-haired demagogue who, changing his topic at every stride, discourses on subjects as new to him as the customs of the planet Mars and as old in fact as the rustiest piece of junk in the dust heap of the centuries. Possibly we may be fortunate if when our history comes to be narrated, the patient writer after he has told of the great and noble things in which Georgians have done in peace and war, will pause at our day and through sheer kindness of purpose write us an epitaph which will recall that which Carlyle inscribed over the ancestry of Frederick the Great. We who gather here to-night to celebrate the young-old age of this honorable institution which stands guard over the History of Georgia, how could we better the conditions under which we live by forgetting the record of this military colony, this sovereign State! What we and our ancestors gained was gotten at the point of the bayonet; lived through the merciless storm of shot and shell, oppression and despair, poverty and bereavement. We are here celebrating anything because those whose blood flows in our veins cared neither for wounds or death if Georgia might live and if with this majestic past behind us we pass our days throwing to right and left the priceless heritage which is ours, why should History concern itself with what we think or do? What History teaches us—the plain, practical, everyday History we affect to desire—is that the best theory of government

the world has ever known is within the four corners of the Constitution, and the substitutes we are invited to adopt have had their day and gone through the blood and smoke and disaster into the darkness of oblivion. I may not speak to you in detail of the history of Georgia when those who follow me may dwell in thought and words on that theme. Being a Georgian, it is permissible for me to recall for a few minutes upon what my faith is founded. The world in its centuries has produced few epics: Here in this domain is one. As the years roll back there comes to us the only benevolent colony in the world, the only military colony in America. Elsewhere, the smoke of conflict; the burning homes; the settler with his rifle; the savage with the scalps dangling at his waist. Here, before the sun went down on that auspicious day when the great Englishman joined hands with the great Indian, were peace and amity and comradeship. There is no oppression. The lambent flames of superstition twist about no tortured forms. As the western sun lays its golden touch upon the bending marsh, through winding creeks and gleaming bays the scant force moves on its way to the south, and from where the whispering pines cast their shadows toward the sea, is heard the rattle of musketry, as on Georgia's soil is fought to its conclusion the old conflict between England and Spain, determining for all times that here should be the speech and civilization of our race. And there come to us visions of Tondee's Tavern and the Boys of Liberty; the Parish of St. John; the vessel manned by Georgians going out on the tide to victory; the undisguised Georgians who made prisoner the English ruler. And then the days of suffering and wounds, and death. The battle of '78, the battle of '79; the prison ships; the shot-torn frames, and poverty and sacrifice, and brave women and brave men, and at last—Liberty! Colony, Republic, State, and all the anguish and grief and hardships that Georgia might live. And then the days of peace with its ventures which drew the attention of the world—its laws, its literature, its com-

merce. Jackson at Louisville upholding the honor of the State. Troup in the governor's chair uttering the final word on the sovereignty of the State. Whenever duty called, Georgia answering. In Florida to-day; in Mexico to-morrow. and then again war. A great issue made by a people knowing the history of their country, the history of the Constitution, the history of the causes which led to strife. Again, suffering and sacrifice for principle; wounds and death; the terrific combats; women in the habiliments of woe and with the smile of triumph on their faces; men charging on every battlefield; with torn shoes and ragged uniforms marching along every historic way. With Jackson in the Valley; with Jackson in the Wilderness. With Lee on the Rappahannock, and Malvern Hill and Gettysburg and Appomattox. Now charging the foe at Chicamauga, now at Kennesaw on the retreat. McAllister on the left, the Savannah on the right. Georgians on sea and on land. And at last, defeat and reconstruction, and through all the dark night, Georgia in their hearts and memories, until at last the dawn began to break and with the glory of the rising sun, once more free; with a Georgian at our head, and our ideals and traditions safe, and the Georgia that we love standing upright before the world in dignity and strength—the sovereign State about whose destiny we had closed our ranks when the issue of life and death confronted her. God save the State, and all her rights preserve! The right to live. The right to hope. The right to gather within our protective strength the memories of the days and men which made and kept her great. The right to be free and brave and tender. In stress, in storm; when on our path the shadows which signal the coming of the night shall closer creep, and the elemental fury of impending change lifts its mad cries, give us the strength to fight and die that liberty may live. And grant us at the last to rest within her embracing earth, and from the silence and the gloom send up into the flooding light our messages of faith and trust.

I wonder if in anywhere
 The sky will be so blue to me!
 Or spring so green the budding tree;
 Or from the restless, foaming sea
 Come breeze so fair.

I do but know that when to dust
 My heart hath turned, and in her sod
 Hath changed to bloom, in every rod
 On which it glows, the loving God
 Will somehow mark it with my trust.

The History of Historical Societies

Address by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson

We have come together to celebrate, with congratulation and admiring retrospect, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Georgia Historical Society. From the small range of subjects upon which I could speak in response to your committee's invitation, I have chosen as my theme the History of Historical Societies. But may we not profitably ask ourselves, at the beginning, why such organizations as historical societies should exist at all? A strange question, some will say, to ask on such an occasion as this. We should not be here, assembled in this hall for such a purpose as that which has brought us together, if we were not entirely committed to the belief that historical societies are worth while. Yes, it is indeed axiomatic to us that historical societies ought to exist and to flourish, but on the other hand it is by no means axiomatic to all the world. Each of us has friends who care nothing for history. (I myself have not now one relative who regards it as really interesting, though fortunately for me my father and my grandfather were devoted to it.) To many a man it is strange that we should be addicted to such a pursuit. Many would sympathize with the condemned criminal in the old Italian story, who when given his choice of punishment, either to row in the galleys or to read through the numerous tomes of Guicciardini's history of the civil wars of Florence, cheerfully chose the life of the galley slave. To a majority of our fellow citizens the building of a historical society is a strange place in which to spend one's time.

It is good for us, even on a festal occasion like this to face these facts. In a world now governed by public opinion, no organization can flourish that cannot set up a

rational defense for its existence. It is possible to say, "I belong to a historical society because such is my personal taste." It is possible for a historical society to live, that is to say, not absolutely to die, which refuses to care what the great public thinks, places itself on no broader basis than the personal taste its members have for historical reading and inquiry, and devotes itself in cloistered seclusion to these pursuits. But a really live society will never take such a position. It will be glad to be put upon the defensive, proudly conscious that it has a sufficient defense for its existence and its claims. It will not ignore a public opinion that regards history with indifference or amused tolerance and thinks of historical students as puttering antiquarians. On the contrary, its members will act in the full consciousness that such opinions are current, will keep the great public constantly in mind, and will strive so to conduct its operations that their fruits shall be useful to the whole body of their fellow citizens, and that in the end all their fellow citizens shall perceive them to be useful.

Historical societies exist, first, because men believe history to be a useful and important pursuit, and secondly, because they perceive that certain parts of its work are best carried on by organization. That history has a high value for human society has been felt by many minds from the time when historical writing began. Only by surveying the slow development of human nature, the slow transformations of human institutions, through long periods of past time, can we gather wisdom as to their development through the long ages of the future, or shape measures wisely for the conduct of human affairs in the years immediately before us. He that has any confidence in the value of experience—and who has not?—will value history, (for whereas the experiences of a single life furnish deductions drawn from only a few years and a narrow range of the earth and its inhabitants, history can lay before us wisdom based on the widest inferences from the whole range of

human character and conduct. Almost our only means of knowing what men will do, is our knowledge of what men have done; almost our only means of judging what measures it is expedient for our fellow citizens to adopt lies in our sense, based on the history of the past, of the effects likely to follow, in a body of population shaped by such influences as those to which the various strands in our national fibre have been subjected. The whole civilization of the present has its roots deep in the past, and can never be understood save through a searching study of origins.

Perhaps we may say that the study of history has especial claims upon a composite nation. Such a nation starts out upon its career with an enormous advantage arising from the very diversity of the elements of which it is composed. Purity of blood, if modern anthropology has left any nation in a position to lay claim to it, is no longer regarded as an asset. The Anglo-Irishman is a superior being to either the Englishman or the Celt. The mingling of the nations in northern Italy, in northern France, in old Brandenburg and in new Canada, makes for progress and for efficiency. But assuming all the initial advantages of composite origin, its elements can obtain their due results in national effectiveness only on condition that they are kneaded into a homogeneous mass, that out of *pluribus* they really do become *unum*. This solidarity, this sense of national unity, is only to be achieved by increase of mutual understanding and sympathy, and, with all the good that is done by travel, by business connections, by a common literature and system of education, and by working together for national ends, it is doubtful if anything makes more for sympathetic comprehension and national unity than the study of history. On the one hand this America, this melting pot of the races, is to be helped toward unity and national effectiveness by appreciative study of German history, of Irish history, of Scandinavian history, of the history of the Jew and of the Greek, of the negro and of the Slav. On the

other hand the remaining vestiges of provincialism are to be swept away by attentive investigation of the development of American life in every state and every region alike.

We are assembled upon the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Fifty years ago you men and women of Georgia thought of him as the representative of the alien and a hostile power. Now, I suppose there is none of us who does not think of him chiefly as one who worked for the preservation of the Union—our Union. In 1914 the members of the Georgia Historical Society have invited a man of Massachusetts origin to address them at their anniversary commemoration. Fifty years ago, how unlikely this would have been! Today, we have perhaps not given it a thought. We are all simply Americans, bound together by a common devotion to the study of history. I was to have brought with me, and but for some delay of the mail should have here, a collection of family photographs, which a friend in the remotest of the Pacific states has sent me on behalf of one of his colleagues. Fifty years ago, during Sherman's march, they were taken from a Georgia plantation by one of his relatives; he wished me to take advantage of this occasion, when members of many Georgia families are assembled, to see if the photographs cannot be identified and restored to those to whom they rightfully belong. How natural and obvious this seems—in 1914! But must we not see how large a part in this priceless development of fraternal feeling and national consciousness has been played by the study of American history? Before the Civil War its place in education was slight; now it is studied each year by perhaps ten million school children and fifty thousand undergraduates in universities and colleges, while at least five hundred graduate students are making it the main object of their lives. It can be affirmed with confidence that if the study of American history had had such a place in the United States of sixty and seventy years ago, carrying its messages of mutual understanding into

every village, North and South and East and West, the terrible conflict would never have occurred.

But if we feel able to stand up before an indifferent and Philistine world and stoutly maintain the value of history, it is not difficult to demonstrate the utility of historical societies. History is an expensive business. To a large extent, it consists in putting together data which, before the historian laid his co-ordinating hand upon them, were widely scattered through numberless books and pamphlets and newspapers and manuscripts. Almost never can be, even when working in a quite restricted field, afford the time or the money to collect all the material needful to his purpose. If most of it has not already been brought together somewhere, he either recoils before the undertaking which he proposed to himself, or chooses an easier and less valuable theme, or dies before he has finished his painful process of collecting. Often history has, for these reasons, been a rich man's pursuit. But division of labor is a natural resource of mankind in intellectual as well as in industrial occupations, and the votaries of history have not failed to perceive the advantages of organization.

Before historical societies were thought of, many of these advantages were secured by the discipline of monastic establishments, in which pious brethren, laboring patiently for the glory of God and of their order, accumulated materials for the use of some brother having exceptional gifts for historical composition, or perhaps of the quite different historians of our age. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries vast series of documentary volumes were prepared and published by special organizations of ecclesiastics, formed for the purpose, such as the Benedictines of the Congregation of St. Maur, to whom we owe such multitudes of scholarly tomes, or the Society of Bollandists, who began in 1629 their great series of the *Acta Sanctorum* and are still at work upon it, two hundred and seventy years later.

When secular organizations for the collecting and publishing of historical materials began to come into existence, they did not usually bear the modern form, which this society represents, of private endowed societies. It was natural in those days to look to the State for support, patronage, and guidance, and the state was the monarch. Therefore we find the institution of royal academies, consisting of a small number of scholars selected by the crown, sustained by the crown, and entrusted by the crown with general labors on behalf of scholarship in various fields or with specific tasks in the particular field of history. It is true that the "academy" was at first, in the old Italian cities in which the institution originated, most commonly a private group of dilettanti, and it is true that some of the most celebrated royal academies had their origin in private groups of associates, subsequently adopted by royal favor. But how difficult it was to maintain such societies independent of the monarch is shown by the early history of what may in a sense be called the most venerable of present-day historical societies, the Society of Antiquaries, of London. That society was originally founded in 1572, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Matthew Parker, her archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Robert Cotton, and other learned men. It used to meet at first in Sir Robert Cotton's house, in the Cloisters at Westminster. In 1589 it applied for a charter of incorporation as "an Academy for the Study of Antiquities and History," with what result does not appear. But James I. dissolved it in 1604, for fear, as we are told, that the society might pry too much into the secrets of government, and it remained in abeyance for over a century, when in 1707, meetings of learned men began again to be held in its name. Originally these meetings were held at the Bear Tavern, afterwards at the Fountain in Fleet Street and other similar places. The meeting began with a dinner, probably at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Afterward they sat with punch and pipes of tobacco around a long table and discoursed of historical

and antiquarian matters; and in 1751, when they had long been perceived to be harmless, George II. gave them their charter of incorporation.

Meanwhile, however, in countries less free from governmental supervision than Great Britain, the development of means for doing the expensive work of collecting and publishing historical materials had all been along the lines of the Royal Academy. Private societies had found their means inadequate without governmental aid. Upon the ruins of one such attempt, ambitiously styled the Collegium Historicum Imperiale, but with a basis broadened to include the whole circle of the sciences, the encyclopaedic Leibniz, philosopher, theologian, mathematician, jurist, historian, scientist, had with the aid of the elector and electress of Brandenburg, soon to become king and queen of Prussia, erected in 1700 the splendid fabric of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, today the most important of such institutions, and which for two hundred years has performed most notable services to history.

The next year, 1701, saw the foundation in Paris of the Academy of Inscriptions, which likewise has for two centuries taken history for a part of its wide province. It took its rise from a committee of the French Academy appointed by Colbert to advise in framing inscriptions for medals. A little later this committee was entrusted with the equally humble task of searching mythology for subjects for the tapestries of the Grand Monarch and assisting to plan the fetes of Versailles; but in 1701 a fresh decree organized the Academy of Inscriptions, and charged it to frame a general description of the antiquities and monuments of France. Ten honorary members, ten salaried members, ten associates, and ten pupils or understudies—such was its provision for the endowment of historical and antiquarian research.

Academies continued to develop along two lines. There were on the one hand the great general academies, such as the famous Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg,

founded by Peter the Great in 1724, that which George II. established at Gottingen in 1752, and the Bavarian Academy instituted at Munich by the elector Max Joseph in 1759. On the other hand there came into existence in certain countries during the same general period, the middle portion of the eighteenth century, royal academies devoted solely or mainly to history. Thus, in 1738 King Phillip V. of Spain established the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, which has distinguished itself by a variety of important publications of historical materials, such as series of the journals of the Cortes of Castile and Aragon. The Royal Danish Society for National History and Language was founded in 1746; the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, History and Antiquities in 1753.

A question of some interest, though not perhaps of grave importance, has sometimes been mooted, as to priority among the historical societies of the world. Which is the oldest historical society of the world? Is any older than the Massachusetts Historical Society, the first of such in America? As in many another question of priority, the answer depends on one's definitions. These academies of the mid-eighteenth century devoted to history alone were royal foundations, not private societies; their members were appointed by the crown, their fund supplied from the public treasury; but their objects were the same as those of our modern historical societies, and their publications were in general of the same two classes, papers read by the members, such as a modern society puts into its "Proceedings," and collections of documentary historical material, original sources for the work of historians, such as a modern society puts into its series labelled "Collections." The Society of Antiquaries of London, on the other hand, may be said to have devoted itself rather to antiquarian than to historical studies during most of its existence, and this is true. But its charter stated both as its objects, and most of our American historical societies were far from drawing a strict line, in their early publica-

tions, between what is historical and what is merely antiquarian. Indeed, it is not wholly certain just how that line is to be drawn. Perhaps we may say that "antiquarian" means that which relates to past times but is too unimportant for the historian to trouble himself with it, or that the antiquary is concerned with the fortunes of things, the historian with those of men and of states; but even so, it is to be feared that he who thumbs the early volumes of our American historical societies will find in them many a contribution which must be classed as antiquarian, and I for my part should not be disposed to deny any claim which the venerable Society of Antiquaries might make, to be the oldest of existing historical societies.

The period of the French Revolution and of the Napoleonic wars was on the whole unfavorable to the cultivation of history. The partisans of the Revolution, in every country, abhorred and despised the past. Their passionate desire was, to return to nature, to create a new heaven and a new earth. The first step in their reconstruction of human society was to be precisely the disregarding of what had been. Wherever the Revolution prevailed, the learned medieval work of the academies and the monastic establishments was rudely broken up, and the revulsion against history had full sway. Napoleon indeed established, or permitted the establishment, in 1805, of the Society of Antiquaries of France; but Celtic antiquities no doubt seemed to him a very safe occupation for his subjects.

But with the outward fall of the Revolution competing tendencies took new life. The romantic movement, the desire to restore and strengthen legitimate monarchy, the sense that after all a new world had come into existence, the perception that unsuspected forces in human nature had been evoked and would henceforth play a dominant part in public life, all conspired to cause an enthusiastic interest in history. In every country in Europe the period from 1820 to 1850 was marked by the work of historians of the highest class—such men as Guizot, Mignet, Thiers,

Niebuhr, Macaulay and Grote. Not less remarkable a sign was the multiplication of historical societies during this period, societies organized by private means in response to a general conviction that history was worth while, not institutions founded by the munificence of enlightened princes only, as the academies of a hundred years before had been. For instance, in Great Britain we have, in the thirty years from 1812 to 1842, the foundation of nearly a dozen important societies devoted to publication wholly or largely historical. Within very nearly the same period falls the foundation of several influential French, German, and Italian societies; of the first general historical society for all Switzerland; of the chief Dutch historical society, that still centered at Utrecht; of the Icelandic Literary Society; of the Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen; and of the principal Russian historical and antiquarian association.

At the present time there are doubtless more than fifty historical societies in England, three hundred in France, four hundred in Germany. The bibliography of their publications runs to thousands of titles. Some are national in their scope, some confine their studies to the history of a particular region or province, many are devoted solely to the events and development of a still more restricted locality. Some of these latter, despite their narrow field, have done work of the most notable value, such as the many volumes with which the Surtees Society has illustrated the history of old Northumbria, those of the Oxford Historical Society founded by that vivacious spirit, the late John Richard Green, or those of the Society for the History of Paris. In the highly cultivated society of western Europe support is found for many specialized societies, cultivating in many cases fields of rare interest—in Paris for instance the Society of the Latin Orient, notable for its work in the domain of the Crusades, in London the Selden Society for legal history, the Hakluyt Society for the history of voyages and discoveries, the Navy Records Society, the Palestine

Pilgrim Text Society, the Jewish Historical Society, and the like. It is not too high an estimate, to suppose that there are a thousand historical societies in Europe.

Some of these European historical societies have exceedingly interesting places of meeting, as is natural in lands where so many structures of venerable antiquity remain. I remember, for instance, with peculiar pleasure a visit to the meeting place of the historical society of the canton of Neuchatel, in Switzerland. The society does not need to maintain a library, contenting itself with a splendid collection made jointly by the canton and the university. Therefore it can with freedom have its place for monthly meetings at a little distance from the heart of the city. Three miles out, in a romantic valley, stands the ancient castle of the counts of Valangin, a fine medieval structure possessing every accessory that a typical castle should have—dungeons, torture-chambers, oubliette, chapel, boudoir, secret passages, gates and turrets, battlements and winding stairs—and kept in excellent preservation by the cantonal government. Here, in an imposing room which was once the hall of the counts of Valangin and is surrounded by the portraits of former princes of Neuchatel, the cantonal historical society, a body of excellent scholars, holds its stated sessions. A feature of the furnishings which would hardly be copied among us is the set of oaken arm-chairs of antique design, one for each member, on the back of which is carved his individual coat-of-arms, for it is assumed that a member of the Neuchatel Historical Society is a gentleman of ancient descent, and even in democratic Switzerland such things are regarded.

In some respects American historical societies have a good deal to learn from those of Europe. On the whole, the papers which appear in their proceedings are written with a much greater fulness of historical knowledge, and their documentary collections are edited with more complete scholarship. Even the publications of those which are quite local in scope seem to be much less at the mercy of

zealous but untrained and provincial amateurs than is the case with us. They seem to have closer connections with the class of those who, as university professors and in similar positions, are occupied with the broader aspects of the national history, and to derive more profit from such association than our local historical societies are prone to do. I have been struck, for instance, with the difference between the manner in which provincial and local historical societies in France sometimes deal with the history of the French Revolution and that in which the American Revolution is treated by our societies. Rarely do the latter rise beyond the consideration of local military engagements, the minutiae of which are pursued with a zeal worthy of a better cause. At the worst, they devote precious pages to the dry printing of endless muster-rolls. Seldom would one gain from them the notion that the American Revolution was anything else than a war, a long series of battles and skirmishes, obviously small in scale, yet invested with more glory to the acre than was ever raised before on terrestrial surfaces. Yet nothing can be clearer than that the whole series of military events which marked the securing of independence was of less importance than the transformation of American society which went on in those same years—the making of republican constitutions, the growth toward political equality, the development of parties, the confiscation and redistribution of landed estates, the abolition of entails and primogeniture and other reforms of the land law, the influx of population into the West, the beginnings of manufacturing, the shiftings of commerce, the abolition of the slave trade and in some cases of slavery, the quick increase of the press, and the reorganization of religion. Of all these things, of the history of the American Revolution as a social movement, of the shifting of American society, in those years, to something approaching its modern basis, I see very little in the transactions of our historical societies. They seem to take conventional or traditional views of their subject, and not

often enough to stop and ask themselves what things in history are really important. Meanwhile the local historical societies of France have been doing a great deal to illustrate the history of the French Revolution as a social movement, as a movement in legislation, in economics, in land tenure, in religious and charitable organizations, in the relations of classes, in public opinion. Thirty years ago French Revolution was known as a dramatic series of political conflicts in Paris, accompanied by foreign wars. If at the present time we know its history, both political and social, as a French Revolution and not solely as a Parisian revolution, if we know with some completeness what it meant to all France, this is in no small measure due to the intelligent work of the local historical societies, which have given us, section by section, a picture of the whole great transformation.

Another way in which we might learn something from the European historical societies is in respect to the steady maintenance of means for mutual co-operation. Our own societies, especially in the Old Thirteen states, are a little prone to work in isolation. It is a natural result of that state pride or sentiment of local attachment which plays so large a part amid the motives for forming and maintaining such organizations, but it tends to provincialism in the results. The American Historical Association has put forth considerable efforts toward drawing state and local historical societies into closer relations, by maintaining each year, at the time of its annual meetings, a conference of those interested in the work of such societies, but not many of the Eastern societies send delegates or take the occasion seriously. Many make no reply to the annual questionnaire through which alone the general progress of the movement can be recorded. Co-operation among the historical societies of the Mississippi Valley is much more advanced. For several years they have been engaged together in one large and important co-operative endeavor, the making in Paris of a calendar of all the papers in the

French archives relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. This, when finished and published, will be of great service to American historical scholarship, revealing thousands of interesting documents hitherto unknown and preventing much wasteful duplication by several societies, in the matter of copying and printing. Now the English archives present many similar opportunities for profitable co-operation on the part of the historical societies of the Atlantic states, but they have preferred to go forward without concert, pursuing the processes of historical publication in a somewhat miscellaneous fashion, each in accordance with its own local programme and without much knowledge of what the others were doing or were likely to do.

For sixty years the Germans have maintained a federation of historical societies, with an organ which prints reports from its constituent bodies. For sixteen years they have maintained biennial meetings in which representatives of historical societies and those officials who edit the historical publications of the German states come together to consider the many problems which they have in common, and also to provide for co-operative work on historical atlases of Germany. Since 1893 the five great German academies of sciences, those of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Leipsic, and Gottingen, have been joined in a Cartell or trust for the pursuing of large joint undertakings, some of which are historical; and in 1901 the eighteen chief academies of the world united to form, for common purposes, mostly transcending the powers of any one country, the International Association of Academies.

In France, where centralized administration has been so much the mode, we should naturally expect that the government would long since have taken the initiative in the federating of historical societies; and so it did, as far back as 1834, when Guizot was minister of public instruction. That vigilant and resourceful statesman instituted in that year the Committee of Historical Works (*Comite des Travaux Historiques*), one of whose functions was to keep

a superintending eye upon the work of the local historical societies, to encourage them by prizes and to guide their labors into paths that should lead to the larger results attainable by co-operation. If the effects have not been all that was desired or expected, an excellent bibliography of all the publications of the French historical societies has been issued, excellent instructions for the guidance of various sorts of historical work have been put forth, and useful annual congresses of the societies have been held, one year in Paris the next in some one of the provincial cities. Their programmes are devised by the governmental authorities with a view of eliciting good work upon those local topics whose study is of most service to the general history of France.

America has never had many of those societies which devote themselves to special aspects of history, such as societies for church history or naval history or the like, but it has greatly abounded in societies devoted to the history of particular states or counties or other localities, and it has developed in the West an interesting special variety of state-supported historical society, ingeniously articulated with the state government. We have now nearly five hundred historical societies, and nearly all are of the state or local class. Indeed the early date at which, in comparison with Europe, the founding of historical societies in America began, was doubtless connected with the origin of our states. To the minds of the present day the period of the Revolution is chiefly thought of as the beginning of a nation. To the man of that day the most impressive thought often was, that his colony had now become a state, independent and sovereign. It is significant of the quick access of state pride that the years between the Revolution and the War of 1812 saw the issue, in rapid succession, of excellent histories of South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, while works that did

not see the light were prepared in other states, for instance, in Georgia by Edward Langworthy.

It was in part an effect of the same spirit that the same period saw the founding in 1791 of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the oldest of such organizations among us, in 1804 of the New York Historical Society, and in 1812 of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. Of the first of these the chief founder was the Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, the historian of New Hampshire. The ideas which presided over its inception may be learned from a sentence of its original constitution. "The preservation of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and records containing historical facts, biographical anecdotes, temporary projects, and beneficial speculations conduces to mark the genius, delineate the manners, and trace the progress of society in the United States, and must always have a useful tendency to rescue the true history of this country from the ravages of time and the effects of ignorance and neglect." The programme sounds old-fashioned now, and a bit miscellaneous if not vague, but no one can say that this oldest and perhaps most prosperous, certainly most productive, of our historical societies, with its forty-five volumes of "Proceedings" and sixty-eight volumes of "Collections," its excellent library and unrivalled collection of manuscripts, has not lived up to the purposes and vastly exceeded the hopes of those who founded it.

In the period of active growth and national pride which ensued upon the Second War with Great Britain five more historical societies came into existence—the Essex Historical Society of Salem, now the Essex Institute, in 1821; the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Maine Historical Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1822, and that of New Hampshire in 1823. Four more followed in the thirties, the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society and the Virginia Historical Society in 1831, that of North Carolina in 1832, and that of Louisiana in 1836. Then, on the fourth of June, 1839, came the

event which we have met to celebrate, the auspicious and memorable foundation of the Georgia Historical Society.

At that time there were, as will have been seen, only a dozen historical societies in the country. Some of these were barely alive. The whole amount of their publications did not equal fifty volumes. It is doubtful if there were three professors of history in all the colleges of the United States. Now, the number of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles annually published on American history alone exceeds three thousand. There are, as has been said, nearly five hundred historical societies in the country, ranging in scope from the merest township organization to the American Historical Association, with its nearly three thousand members, which aims to be the clearing-house of all. These five hundred societies have certainly not fewer than thirty thousand members. They have buildings the combined value of which must be more than four million dollars, while many others, supported by the state and affiliated in some form to its government, have splendid quarters in state capitols. Their libraries contain at least three million printed books, and their stores of manuscript material are enormous. No one who looks at their present strength and prosperity will deny that their history, however slightly sketched, is an important subject.

In this great development the Georgia Historical Society has played a worthy and important part. In the seventy-five years of its existence it has kept brightly alive the love of history in its constituency, it has collected an invaluable library, it has issued volumes of Collections whose superior worth has been recognized by scholars in every part of the country. Its first volume, published in 1840 by Dr. William B. Stevens, took rank at once with the best of its class. It chose from the beginning the right path, in composing its volumes mainly of those original and contemporary materials whose value is permanent and secure. Its editions of the letters of Oglethorpe and Montiano and Wright, of James Habersham and Joseph

Clay, are alone sufficient to confer distinction upon such a society. But while these have made its name known elsewhere, surely its most notable services have been performed here in Georgia, for no one can measure the strength and encouragement which this prosperous city of Savannah and this great state of Georgia have drawn from the labors of those who have taught them to be proud of a history full of glowing deeds, of manly characters, and of that courage and fortitude and energy that steadily lead to greatness.

Do not let us take, in the presence of any one, a humble or apologetic tone concerning the studies of our choice. In the history of the past we should find such a source of pride and inspiration as can be found nowhere else. I could wish that the student of American history should turn often to the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, that splendid bead-roll of the great ones of Israel, that triumphant summary of the dealings of God with his chosen people. He is a poor American if he sees in it no parallel to his own thinking. "By faith," I would have him say, "the elders obtained a good report." By faith our fathers, when they were called to go out into a place which they should afterward receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and went out, not knowing whither they went. By faith they sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles, and looking for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. Therefore sprang there from them so many as the stars of the sky in multitude, and as the sand which is by the seashore innumerable. These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. By faith Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Marshall blessed their posterity concerning things to come. By faith their successors out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, wrought righteousness, obtained

promises. "These all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the recompense, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."

Men and women of Georgia, the history of the Hebrew nation is sacred history only because the Hebrews deemed it so. Surely, to the right-thinking and true-hearted American or Georgian the history of this great nation is sacred. For seventy-five years you have cherished it, in times of prosperity and in times of calamity, in the spirit of hopefulness in which Tefft and Stevens and Arnold founded your society and in the spirit of manly courage with which Bishop Elliott, in the darkest days of reconstruction, called upon you to rally to the preservation of culture and remembrance. May the Georgia Historical Society go forward, with increasing vigor and increasing resources, and pursue for many decades more its noble work of enlightenment and inspiration—enlightenment as to a memorable past, inspiration toward a still more glorious future.

South Carolina and Georgia

Address of Hon. Joseph M. Barnwell, President
South Carolina Historical Society

Mr. President, and Members of the Georgia Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the year 1720 there was printed in England an account of the "Islands of St. Symon, Sapella, St. Catarina and Ogeche" described as "The Golden Islands" of Carolina, being a part of the "Margravate of Azilia" granted in 1717 by "The Lords Proprietors" of Carolina to Sir Robert Mountgomery, and including all the territory between the Savannah and the Altamaha. In this account is printed a letter, which I imagine to be the very first recorded instance of a Carolinian being called upon to testify as to the excellence of Georgia. The writer was Colonel John Barnwell, then acting as one of the agents of Carolina in transferring that Colony to the Crown after the overthrow of the government of the Lords Proprietors by the Colonists in the Revolution of 1719.

So far as the climate and lands are concerned, he certainly did justice to his theme. Here are some of his words:

"We may be furnished from Azilia with many commodities that are now brought from the Coasts of the Mediterranean, and other Countries in, or near the same Latitude, for by Trials, which have been made there by myself and my neighbours, Azilia produces Rice, Silk Indigo, Cochinele, Masts for Ships, Cedar, Myrtle, Wax, Walnut-Tree, dying-Woods, and great Timber, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rozen, Hemp, Flax, Pot-Ashes, and Cotton and had we Olive-Trees and Almonds, as we have Oranges, Pomgranates, Peaches, Figs, Apples and Pears, they would, undoubtedly, do as well. And it is very reasonable to believe many more

Fruits and Drugs, growing in Persia, in India, about Lahore, in China, and in Japan. Places lying in the same Climate would thrive there, to the great advantage of the British Nation, were proper methods taken to procure the same."

The people of Georgia he did not praise, for the Colony was of course, not founded by General Oglethorpe until 12 years afterwards. I have doubts however, whether after the lapse of nearly 200 years, his grandson's grandson can supply the omission, and quite keep the pace set by his Irish ancestor. But time has certainly knitted closely the association of the writer of the letter and his family with Georgia. It was he who built the fort on the Altamaha in 1721, which was burnt in 1725, after his death. It was Nathaniel Barnwell, the son of John, who was Aide to Oglethorpe in his unsuccessful attack upon St. Augustine in 1740. Again it was his grandson, John Barnwell, the son of Nathaniel, who in 1775, aided the Schooner sent by the "Congress of Georgia" in capturing a cargo of powder, a part of which was sent to Boston for the use of the American Army engaged in its siege, and it was the presence of the force partly under his command which strengthened the hands of the patriots of Georgia in their resistance at that time to the Royal Governor and his adherents. It was the great great grandson of the writer of the letter who was Stephen Elliott, the great Bishop of Georgia, whose mother was one of your own Habershams. So far as my own association with your State are concerned, as a Beaufort boy I lived in a community perhaps more closely allied by blood with Savannah than with Charleston, and Elliott, Habersham, Mackay, McQueen, Smith and Williamson were familiar names to me. Indeed the tombstones of my great great grandfather on the maternal side, William Bower Williamson, and of his mother, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, may still be seen in your Colonial Cemetery in the midst of your beautiful City. My room mate at College

was a Georgian, Professor Walter LeConte Stevens, now a distinguished professor of Washington and Lee University, and two of my most valued instructors were the brothers John and Joseph LeConte of Liberty County, Georgia. They were two of the ablest men I have ever known, quite capable of making science loved among ignorant savages. They shed luster alike upon Georgia, Carolina and California. Since manhood so many of my uncles, brothers, nephews, nieces and other relations have crossed the Savannah that it will soon be difficult to say to which side of the River the family really belongs. I remember well, as a boy, the visit of "The Guards" to Beaufort, their brilliant uniforms and soldierly bearing. They were welcomed by the Beaufort Artillery, one half of whose members, the whole of the first Platoon, were six feet, or over in height.

It was an attractive society, that of the "Old South." They almost deified personal courage, which after all is the very foundation stone of a character where truth and manliness combine, and they had leisure enough and room enough to permit them to be original. I recall a story told me many years ago of one of your most respected merchants, who survived to my day. Himself one of the most amiable of men, his father's temper was somewhat hot. Angered one day by a sudden dispute, the old gentleman said to the offender: "Were I a younger man Sir, I would kick you out of my office." His son, though not himself perceiving that any deadly insult to his father was intended, nevertheless, at the word promptly carried out his father's threat. Then came the reaction. It was almost too much for the older man. His own temper might cost his son his life. That day and until late in the night he repeatedly hastened to his son's room. "Have you received a message?" "Any message yet?" But when the next day came, and there was still no message, there was again a revulsion. "Miserable coward"! he exclaimed. "I don't

believe he intends to challenge you at all." But time does not permit me to dwell upon those days. One of the most faithful pictures ever drawn of them was in an address delivered in Charleston some years ago by one of the finest representatives of those times, that ornament to the legal profession and splendid gentleman, Major Joseph B. Cumming of Augusta.

All of your members are doubtless familiar with the close connection between the States of South Carolina and Georgia during the Revolutionary War. I do not intend however, to allude to the suggestion of Chief Justice William Henry Drayton of South Carolina, then made, that your State should be absorbed in his own. It is not of record that he ever dared to put his foot in Georgia after making it. Your Society and our Society have each lately published details from contemporary sources of the joint expedition by Georgia and South Carolina troops against Florida in 1778, soon followed by the capture of Savannah by the British. Then followed Lincoln's attack upon Augusta and the daring dash upon Charleston of General Prevost, then in command of the British forces here, very nearly resulting in the capture of that city. Later came the unsuccessful attack by D'Estaing and Lincoln upon Savannah, when Frenchmen and Americans poured out their life's blood upon the ramparts of your city. Your monuments to Pulaski and Jasper commemorate their heroic deeds.

There has been published in London within the last twelve-month the first volume of the "Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps" by Captain Lewis Butler formerly a member of the Regiment. This volume gives a history of the regiment of "Royal Americans," afterwards the 60th. English regiment, a part of which formed the garrison of Savannah during that attack. Major General Augustin Prevost, who had commanded the regiment, a Swiss soldier of great enterprise and skill, was in command of the British forces at the time. After the defeat of the British attack

on Fort Moultrie, then called Fort Sullivan, on the 28th. of June, 1776, "a pair of Colours" was presented to the Second Regiment of South Carolina troops, which had distinguished itself in the battle, one of them being red, and the other blue. In delivering them Mrs. Barnard Elliott, wife of the Major of the Regiment used these words:

"Gentlemen, soldiers, your gallant behaviour in defense of your country entitles you to the highest honours. Accept these two standards as a reward justly due to your regiment; and I make not the least doubt that you will stand by them as long as they wave in the air of liberty."

Well did they fulfill her confident prediction. The Second Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Francis Marion, the famed "Swamp Fox" of legend and verse, was prominent in the assault upon Savannah. The red color was planted on the rampart of the Spring Hill redoubt by Sergeant Macdonald, who had snatched it from Lieutenant Gray as he fell backward mortally wounded, and it was safely carried off when the assailants retired. The blue color was carried forward as bravely. Lieutenant Bush having been previously wounded handed it to Sergeant Jasper, who himself had been already wounded. On receiving a second and fatal wound, he restored it to Lieutenant Bush, who fell mortally wounded with the color under his body. In the words of the author of the volume, "No one could have done more." Jasper subsequently died with the name of Mrs. Elliott on his lips. The blue color was given to General Prevost, and to-day is in the possession of his great grandson in England. A picture of it is printed in the volume. "Hallowed by the blood of Bush and Jasper," says the author, it "deserves to be deposited under a consecrated roof." Some day in the future, Mr. President, your Society and ours may unite in the request for its return to us. If the request be granted, your City and State would have strong claims to it, for however doubtful it still is as to the nationality to which Jasper belonged, and as to the place of his birth, there is no doubt that he was recruited in Georgia.

What a story of want of organization, want of training, inefficiency, and incompetence, although redeemed at times by feats of individual heroism, do the campaigns in the two States tell as long as Generals Howe, Lincoln and Gates were in command! Not until the advent to the command in the South of a real soldier General Greene, was order brought out of chaos, and a savage and internecine conflict, almost amounting to Guerilla Warfare, changed into a campaign conducted by trained and civilized armies.

The close of the Revolutionary War left your State the feeblest in the Union, with but a thin line of settlements along its coast, and about the same along the Savannah River. The larger and most valuable part of the territory of the State was still in the possession of the Indians. Surely however, did the men of Georgia push forward on the road to prosperity, and when once the whole lands of the State were yours, you soon received and richly deserved the title of "Empire State" of the South. Politically you produced in my opinion, no statesmen equal intellectually to our Calhoun, but after his death, there was no Carolinian who could compare in rugged force and eloquence with Toombs, or in subtle analysis with Stephens. The territory of your State is very nearly twice as great as our own, and its large white population was far more Democratic than that of South Carolina. The overshadowing influence of Calhoun gave definiteness to our counsels, and made our political course more easily understood. It is far from easy for an outsider to trace the varying currents of yours. After the rush to the Indian lands in Georgia there was a trace of Western energy in your population, not so pronounced before that time. Your State did not contain so many men of large fortunes, but then it was without the large majority of Africans, which constituted so much of the wealth of Carolina.

Into the Confederate War, Georgia followed South Carolina with much less unanimity than was the case with us, but when War was once declared, Georgia did her duty

nobly, and with the best. East and West, and South and North, alike under your Longstreet and Gordon, and our Hampton and Kershaw, and others, Georgians and Carolinians, shoulder to shoulder, laid down their lives in behalf of Southern rights. In the words I have quoted already: "No one could have done more".

Your soldiers, of course, helped to defend our extended coast line, and I well recall Colquitt's gallant regiment, the 46th Georgia, when it was stationed in Charleston during 1864. In December of the same year the Georgia Reserves, composed of old men and boys, aided in the repulse of the enemy at Honey Hill. They killed and wounded in a few hours more of the enemy than they numbered themselves. I have reason to remember the presence of Georgia troops at that time, for it was Dr. Norton, Assistant Surgeon of the 47th Georgia, who after a skirmish, occurring a few days later, kindly agreed with Assistant Surgeon Kellers of South Carolina not to cut off my leg, and thus put me on crutches, or a false leg for the rest of my life. Some years afterwards I met him in Effingham County, at the marriage of one of my dearest relations to one of your beautiful Georgia girls, (It is a habit which we Carolinians always have had, and I trust always will have), and I could scarcely blame him, when having discovered that I was still alive, and walking, and even dancing, he pointed me out to his friends, and audibly whispered: "That's my leg".

When the War was over, and the States of the South began anew to build up from the wreck and ruin of their hopes and homes, the fabric of a new civilization, your large white population put you far in advance of us. Your Government practically was always in the hands of the historic race. With us it was just the reverse, for under the Reconstruction Acts, the negroes were in a large majority, and we drank to the dregs all that corrupt, ignorant and cowardly mis-government could present to our lips. Loyal service was done by your representatives in Con-

gress, and by your citizens and State Government, in our aid during this period. It could not of course last, when your State and North Carolina were free. In 1876, following the lead of Mississippi, who had secured possession of her government the year before, and guided by our own Hampton, we threw off the yoke. Then it was that your "gallant Gordon" came to our aid, and lent us hope and encouragement in the darkest hour of the conflict.

Since then there has been a friendly rivalry in the pursuits of peaceful life, and both States have reason to be proud of their record. In the days of slavery, our State had showed its capacity in more than one branch of agriculture. One single pound of the cotton grown upon our Sea Islands could be spun into from 197 to 238 miles of yarn, and the system of rice cultivation peculiar to our State was not equalled anywhere in the world. Since then by means of thousands, in fact nearly a million tons of fertilizers yearly, largely manufactured within her borders, she has improved the culture of cotton and corn until, according to the census of 1910 one county, Marlboro, produced 74,000 bales of cotton upon 84,000 acres of land, and the corn crop of the State, which was about 17,000,000 bushels in 1900, has nearly reached the figures of 40,000,000 bushels in the past year. In cotton manufacturing our State has out stripped both of her neighbors, Georgia and North Carolina, in looms and spindles, by the thousands, being second only to Massachusetts in the United States. As in your State all of her mills are worked by white labor. We can scarcely ever expect to equal your great city of Atlanta, increasing in enterprise and energy each year as she increases in wealth and population. Nor can we compete with you in mineral resources, for we do not possess them. In popular education we are behind you, but taking into account the ravages of war and of reconstruction, we have nothing to be ashamed of, and in higher education for men and women, nearly all of it free, we hold our own. Even in the race of Democracy we are not behind hand. With

our "Primary System," we now possess a Democratic government pure and simple, so far as the whites are concerned. So says Mr. Reed in his interesting book, "The Brothers War", and he is, I think, undoubtedly right. The Primary System, I think we adopted from you. I certainly found it in use in Baldwin County for County nominations in 1874, fully five years before it was adopted anywhere in South Carolina. "The Primary" avoids the "log rolling," manipulation and especially "the deadlocks" of the Convention system, but where a hotly contested election is to follow the nomination by Primary election, it is not yet proved, in my opinion, that it is a workable plan. The Southern States are nearly all, at present States where there is but one party in national politics. In State politics there is practically no government by party. It is a nice question whether good government can maintain itself without a party system. If there are no vital principles dividing the electorate, are not politics reduced to a mere vote getting level? And is not he who "peppers the highest surest to please"? This Democracy too is the almost unrestrained master of a race which we cannot assimilate, and which seems to possess little interest in, or capacity for self government. No wonder that we have made mistakes. They will continue to be made, but I am no pessimist. Not forever will States whose people are among the foremost in agriculture and manufacture, whose men and whose women are throbbing with the desire for education and improvement submit to the rule of any but the foremost and best. Bad and corrupt public men will disappear, as will disappear the habit of carrying arms, bloody personal encounters, and all manner of mob violence. Civilization will not tolerate them. Changes happen quickly in America. Who would have predicted 30 years ago that our State would be more Democratic than yours. And here is the Democratic Party of the United States, which for 16 years was defeated and despised and laughed at, now under a President, Southern by birth, actually adopting constructive

legislation with something like unanimity. The time may yet come, I may not see it—when your great State and ours may each be offering candidates for high national honors as they did in the old days when Calhoun and Crawford were both prominent candidates for the Presidency. Let history repeat itself. Let us look for the day.

Georgia Historical Society

Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the President

Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1914.

In accordance with the by-laws, I submit the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the President, submitting first the actings and doings of the past year with resulting changes, and next, on this special occasion, a few observations on the progress of the Society since the celebration of its semi-centennial in 1889.

Curators

There have been no changes in the Board of Curators since the last annual report. The terms of Messrs. W. W. Gordon, W. W. Mackall, H. P. Smart, and W. W. Williamson expire with this meeting, and it is in order to elect four curators for the three-year term ending February 12, 1917.

Membership

During the past quarter century there has been great variation in the active membership, the minimum number being thirty-six in 1909 and the maximum being over six hundred. The earlier records of membership were not so kept and reported as to be available for accurate figures. This variation has been due to the material changes in the constitution and organization of the Society which have occurred during this period. While it has always continued its functions as a historical society, it also gave to its members until 1903 the benefits of a circulating library, maintaining, as it did, the only public or semi-public library in the city. The surrender of its building and of its books to the city in 1903 for the establishment of the Savannah Public Library and the large increase then made in its

annual dues (from five dollars to twenty-five dollars) resulted in an immediate drastic reduction of its membership, limited by the constitution to one hundred (a limit never reached), and steadily diminishing in number from year to year until the minimum of thirty-six active members was reached in 1909. This forced the reluctant recognition that, without the advantages of the circulating library, and with no satisfactory response to the question asked by some "what is there in it for me," it was impracticable to maintain a historical society except by reduction of dues. When dues were reduced to \$10.00 in 1909, there was a moderate gain, but only two years ago we had but eighty-eight active members and one year ago but ninety-six. Through the zeal and efficiency of a Committee on Membership appointed last year, and through the activity and interest of the individual members, I am happy to report a gratifying increase, and that we now have more than one hundred and fifty active members. The honorary members are six and the corresponding members ten. Of the active members twenty-eight are women. The opening of membership to women has had a most stimulating effect. It is an era in our history, and I am sure that it will prove an important factor in our future prosperity and usefulness.

Finances

Your cash balance of a year ago was \$2,227.77 with no liabilities. This was exclusive of the Permanent Fund, which consists of a \$1,500 loan to the Telfair Academy and of a 5% Certificate of Deposit of the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company for \$200, with the accumulated interest thereon. The Permanent Fund has not been changed during the year. Your expenses have been unusually heavy. This is due almost entirely to the issue during the year of two very expensive publications referred to in another part of this report. The Expedition of Don Montiano involved a total cost of \$1,138.80, due largely to the expense of translating the old Spanish manuscripts and

the inclusion of many interesting and valuable illustrations. Volume VIII, Letters of Joseph Clay, involved a total cost of \$1,138.42, also due in part to the inclusion of interesting insets and illustrations, and in part to the excellent quality of the paper and print. In form, and usefulness the Volume is a great improvement on the previous publications of the Society. For this, as well as for the maps, illustrations and insets in both volumes, we are indebted to the generous kindness of Mr. Wymberley Jones DeRenne, who is even more distinguished for his patriotism and public spirit in collecting the materials of Georgia history than he is as chairman of our Committee on Printing and Publishing.

The cash balance on February 1, 1914, was \$1,247.08. The other resources of the Society are (1) the Permanent Fund of \$1,700, (2) Hodgson Hall on Gaston and Whitaker Streets held under the restrictions specified in the deed, (3) the vacant half lot adjoining Hodgson Hall on the south, (4) the books entrusted to the Savannah Public Library in 1903 and your interest in those since purchased, as hereinafter explained, (5) a noteworthy collection of historical books, pamphlets, manuscripts and other articles, many of which are listed in the accompanying report of the Librarian. But your best assets are the record of the achievements of your predecessors and the spirit which actuates you who are now the Society, and impels you to press forward in the good work. Your only liability is the duty you owe to your state and her history.

There will be presented at this annual meeting an interesting report from the Librarian calling attention to some of the valuable objects of great historical interest possessed by the Society. From this it will appear that we are rich in files of old newspapers and are already possessed of many rare and valuable books and manuscripts, not to speak of a large number of historical relics of great interest, including the gold fac-simile of the great seal of the State of Georgia presented by the State to Governor Jenkins for his patriotic conduct in the trying days of reconstruction,

and a Revolutionary drum which was in actual service in the battles of Eutaw, Saratoga and Cowpens.

Publications

At the last annual meeting the immediate publication of the Spanish Account of Don Montiano's attack on Frederika in 1742 was pending. It has since been issued as Part 3 of Volume VII of our Collections, and forms a most useful and interesting addition to the accessible history of the State. During the year there has also been issued Volume VIII, another interesting and valuable publication, being the Letters of Joseph Clay before, during and after the Revolution. Further details are given in the report of the Committee on Publication. At no period of its existence has the Society within one year made such valuable contribution to the history of our State.

Telfair Academy Finances

The Telfair Academy began the year with a balance of \$2,046.46, but with the old indebtedness of \$1,500 to the Historical Society still unpaid. I regret to advise that it has been unable to pay it during the past year. There was an extraordinary disbursement of \$975 for painting the outside of the building. The only extraordinary receipt was \$2,800 from the sale of the Button Gwinnett autograph. The cash balance on February 1, 1914, was \$6,371.92. To the appropriation of \$2,800 from the Button Gwinnett fund the curators added an additional \$5,000, all to be expended in the purchase of works of art during the current year. No works of art have been acquired since the last annual report. This is due partly to want of funds, and partly to the serious illness and protracted indisposition of Mr. Gari Melchers, our advisor in all matters of art.

It was not as a historical society that we sold the Button Gwinnett autograph, but as trustee of an Academy of Arts. As a fiduciary we would be recreant to our trust if we should at any time prefer the interest of the trustee

to the interest of the beneficiary. The Historical Society would have been glad to keep among its own archives so rare and highly prized a document, but its retention by the Academy of Arts was entirely foreign to its functions and its purposes. If the Historical Society, the Trustee, desired it for its own uses, it could only have secured it by paying to its owner, the beneficiary of the trust, full value, waiving for the moment the rule which prohibits a trustee from personally acquiring the trust property. Of course the Society could not afford the purchase, and it unhesitatingly did its full duty to the trust in selling that which, in its own interest, it would have been glad to retain. All works of art purchased from the proceeds of the sale are to carry a notation that they were "purchased from the Button Gwinnett autograph fund."

Telfair Academy—Free Days

In my last annual report I called your attention to the resumption of the free days at the Telfair Academy. I am happy to report that the result for the year just closed is highly gratifying. In 1912, when there were no free days, we had only 735 visitors—all pay visitors of course. In 1913, when the two free days in each week were resumed, we had pay visitors 522, free visitors 3,151, total 3,673. For every visitor to the Academy in 1912 there were more than five visitors in 1913. As the object of the Academy is the public benefit, and at best the receipts from pay visitors were always small, (the falling off of these receipts in the year just closed amounted to but little over \$50), the resumption of the free days was clearly a wise move, and in the face of these figures they should never be abandoned.

Telfair Academy—Organization

In my last annual report I recommended a change in the organization of the Telfair Academy and the administration of its affairs, and the matter was referred by the Society to the curators for consideration and report. I am instructed by the curators to report to you that they have

given the subject due consideration, and are of the opinion that the change is not advisable, and that it is to the best interest of the Historical Society and of the Telfair Academy that the present methods continue. Surely I can make no mistake in accepting the united opinion of so excellent a body as being wiser than my own; and it will be my privilege and my pleasure so long as I shall remain on the Board of Curators to co-operate with you, not only to continue the exercise of the efficient zeal which you have heretofore applied to the execution of this trust, but to studiously and constantly endeavor to bring more zeal and more efficiency to our task, and to demonstrate that, in selecting this ancient and honorable institution, Miss Telfair made no mistake in believing that it was best qualified to work for the good of the community whose interest she had at heart and for whom she so generously provided.

List of Officers

In 1894 Mr. Wm. Harden, who was elected Librarian of this Society August 2, 1869, and has since continuously, and so ably and faithfully, filled that office, compiled a list of the officers of the Society from its inauguration to 1894, which appears as an appendix to the printed hand-book of that year. This compilation has been brought up to date and is attached as an appendix to this report.

A Retrospect

I hold in my hand a bound volume which, if not one of the most valuable, is at least one of the most interesting and cherished of our possessions. It contains the original autograph manuscripts connected with the organization of the Society, being the original circular of May 22, 1839, sent out to fifty-one individuals by Mr. Israel K. Tefft, the Society's first Corresponding Secretary, Dr. William Bacon Stevens, afterwards Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, author of Stevens' History of Georgia and first Recording Secretary of the Society, and Dr. Richard D.

Arnold one of its first curators. This is followed by Dr. Stevens' account of the organization of the Society and a list of its first members, and then by the original replies to the circular. It is significant that forty-nine of the fifty-one replied and the sincerity of these replies is proven by the large attendance at the meeting for organization on May 24, 1839. This valuable collection was presented to the Society on its 50th anniversary by Mrs. Sarah S. Walden, daughter-in-law of Mr. Tefft who was really the prime mover in the organization.

The Georgia Historical Society was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of Georgia approved December 19, 1839, and amended October 25, 1870. Its first Annual Meeting was held on Georgia Day, February 12, 1840. The list of its charter members contains many names of the men of that day whose memory we delight to honor. It is headed by John McPherson Berrien, our first President, probably the most distinguished lawyer who ever practiced at the bar of Georgia, United States Senator, Attorney General in Andrew Jackson's Cabinet; and next is James M. Wayne, our first Vice President, Judge of the Superior Court, Member of Congress, and for thirty-two years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

We now celebrate the passage of the third quarter century of its existence. When the first of these three periods expired the country was engaged in the throes of the Civil War, and while most of the members were then so busily engaged in the making of history that they could devote to its preservation neither time nor thought, it is worthy of note that those whose duties or disabilities kept them from going to the front continued to maintain the organization and to hold regular meetings through those four trying years; but there was no celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1864.

Not even did the trying days of reconstruction suppress the zeal of the then members. In 1873 just at the end of this period which had so tried men's souls and

thrown the State into almost hopeless poverty, the publication of the "Collections of the Georgia Historical Society" was resumed after a lapse of twenty-five years by the issue of Volume III in 1873. "A Sketch of the Creek Country in 1798 and 1799, by Benjamin Hawkins", had been published in 1848 as Volume III Part 1, and I am unable at this date to explain why this designation was ignored in the publication of the other Volume III in 1873, containing Letters of General James Oglethorpe to the Trustees of the Colony, 1735-1744, Letters of Governor Sir James Wright to his chiefs in England, and two addresses delivered before the Society.

In 1889, when your Society had reached the age of 50 years, the occasion was appropriately celebrated, and a full account of this celebration has been transmitted to all members as an appendix to the programme of the present occasion.

It would be inappropriate to this report to now recount the history of the Society for the seventy-five years which have elapsed. It has been given from time to time in former reports and in the Collections of the Society heretofore issued. Suffice is to say here that for the full seventy-five years it has been a living active body, with no period of suspended animation, with no need of reorganization or revival. We still have the recorded minutes of all its meetings and transactions from the beginning. Clearly it is the oldest Historical Society in the South, and one of the oldest in the Union.

What are the notable events of our three periods? The first quarter century covered the foundation and organization of the Society, the second the foundation and organization of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences. What of the third? Have we proved worthy successors of our predecessors? While we have had our days of prosperity and our days of struggle for existence, yet there are three noteworthy achievements which we can recall with pride and satisfaction. The first is that we have more than sus-

tained the pace set by our predecessors in the publication of our "Collections"; the second is our material and potent part in giving to Savannah the Public Library which she has so long needed; and the third is the continued improvement of the Telfair Academy (which twenty-five years ago was but in its infancy) and its establishment as a Museum of Arts whose excellence is universally recognized.

Publications

The Librarian has compiled a bibliography of the Society's publications, containing not only the series designated as Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, but also other books, addresses, etc., published by it or under its auspices. During its first quarter century, from 1839 to 1864, there were published three volumes of its Collections; during the second quarter century, 1864 to 1889, Volumes III and IV appeared; during the quarter century now closing there have appeared Volume V, Part 1, (1901), Volume V, Part 2 (1902), Volume VI (1904), Volume VII, Part 1 (1909), Volume VII, Part 2 (1911), Volume VII, Part 3 (1913), and Volume VIII (1913). Each of these parts is itself a separate and complete publication. In the first quarter century the Society issued three publications, in the second quarter century but two, and in the third quarter century seven. The later period in our history shows a greater activity in the preservation and dissemination of the history of Georgia than does the entire half century of the earlier period.

Public Library

While the Georgia Historical Society has always been limited in the extent of its activities by the want of funds, and while this want has been accentuated and increased by the fact that during about one-third of its existence the people of our State were suffering from the losses and the arrest of progress due directly and indirectly to our Civil

War, yet its work will compare favorably, not only with the work of similar societies in the South, but with the work of many historical societies in the older and more prosperous states. Most of its accomplishments have been strictly within the line of its duty and the objects prescribed by its charter; but the last quarter century of its life has been distinguished by a foundation outside of the field of its activities as a historical society pure and simple, but of great benefit to the community in which it is domiciled.

The first meeting for organization of the Georgia Historical Society in 1839 was held in the rooms of the Savannah Library Society, whose object is sufficiently indicated by its name. The general activities of these two societies for many years, the close association between them, and the ultimate merger of the two are fully set forth in an interesting address by Dr. Richard D. Arnold delivered before the Society on July 24, 1871, and printed in Volume III of its Collections. The absorption of the Library Society accounts for the fact that our own organization, founded for purely historical purposes, collected in its library not only works bearing on historical subjects, but also books suitable for a circulating library. For a number of years the gathering and publishing of historical material was secondary to its principal work of maintaining a circulating library, and when it had several hundred members the great inducement was ability to obtain for a small annual fee the privilege of a library—a privilege not open to them through any other organization or through any public institution.

The dual nature of the Society under its former organization is well indicated by the fact that Dr. Arnold's sketch is addressed to "Gentlemen of the Georgia Historical and Savannah Library Societies, now consolidated as the Georgia Historical Society". Dr. Arnold, for many years one of our most distinguished citizens, a ripe scholar of great culture, was himself a founder of our Society and

was old enough to remember the beginnings of the Savannah Library Society, which was organized on January 8, 1809. It is interesting to observe that among the founders of this older organization were John McPherson Berrien the first President, James M. Wayne the first Vice President, of the Georgia Historical Society, and Alexander Telfair, the brother of Mary Telfair and of Margaret Telfair Hodgson, to whose wise and thoughtful generosity we are indebted for the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences and for Hodgson Hall.

Possessed in 1903 of a miscellaneous library of over twenty-five thousand volumes and, through the generosity of Mrs. Hodgson, of a library building and hall erected by her as a memorial to her husband, the Society, urged thereto by some of its public spirited members, conceived the plan of promoting the establishment and the maintenance for a number of years of a public library for Savannah. The result was the contract of 1903 with the city, running for an indefinite period, but clearly terminable at the will of either party, whereby the Society turned over to the Savannah Public Library Hodgson Hall and all its books, "reserving only such of them as relate especially to the strictly historical purposes of the Society", and the City agreed to maintain it. The Library is managed by a board of ten, of whom five are appointed by the Mayor and five by the Society. For the first five years, in addition to the grant of the use of building and books, we contributed five hundred dollars per annum, but this was discontinued in 1908 when the Library was deemed to be on a firm foundation. It has now been in successful operation for more than ten years. The Society has done its full duty to the public, having even given up the right reserved in the contract to set aside for its own uses such rooms in Hodgson Hall as it might need, and being reduced to the necessity of assembling its meetings in the children's library.

It is a pleasure to remind you that this valuable municipal utility has been built up under the executive administration of two of the officers of this Society who have been successively Chairman of the Public Library, Mr. Baldwin your First Vice President, and Mr. Ashmore your Corresponding Secretary.

The public press reports that our Mayor has procured from Mr. Carnegie a promise of \$75,000 for the erection of a Public Library building. While the sum is inadequate and must be increased, and while there is a decided sentiment among many citizens that the funds for the library building should come from other sources, yet from our standpoint this information must be received with pleasure and satisfaction. We need our building. We have shown public spirit and generosity to an extent greater than could be expected of us. The Public Library is now necessarily a permanent institution. No city administration would dare abandon it, and we have done a great work in promoting it. Let a suitable public library building be erected with all practicable speed and let the Georgia Historical Society resume its own, and return to its dignified home, surrounded by its own volumes and encouraged by its traditions to proceed with the good work for which it was founded, mindful always of its avowed "purpose of collecting, preserving and diffusing information relating to the history of the State in particular and of American history generally".

The contract with the city provides that on its termination the city shall deliver to the Society all the books turned over by it to the Public Library "as well as those bought to add to the same". Among these are works of current fiction and others not necessary to the completeness of the library of a purely historical body, and I have no doubt when the new building is completed, the Society will meet the Mayor and Aldermen in a spirit of equity and generosity, and will be willing, if the city shall return to the Society its building in first-class condition and as well

suited in its interior arrangements to our purposes as it was when surrendered, to make liberal concessions.

Telfair Academy

Through the efficient and industrious zeal of Mr. Wm. Harden, who, in addition to his duties as Librarian of the Society, is Treasurer of the Trust Fund for the maintenance of the Telfair Academy, we have in permanent form a complete record of the Society's work in the foundation and inauguration of the Telfair Academy. Mary Telfair, daughter of Edward Telfair who was Governor of Georgia immediately after the Revolution, died on June 2, 1875, leaving to the Georgia Historical Society as Trustee the old family residence on St. James Square (now Telfair Place) and one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, for the foundation of the "Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences". The details of the legacy are familiar to you. Owing to protracted but unsuccessful litigation over her will, it was not until May 18, 1883, that the legacy was delivered to the Society. It does not comport with the popular impression of will contests that the Society then received, not only the residence and all the stock which had been devised and bequeathed to them, but \$47,060.33 of accumulations during the protracted litigation. The promptness and efficiency with which the Trustee proceeded with its task is shown by the opening of the Academy to the public in almost complete state on February 12, 1885. Shortly thereafter it was put in the condition in which it now is.

To the wisdom and industry of the curators was added their good fortune in being able to procure the services of the late Carl L. Brandt, N. A., as the first Director of the Academy. To his skill and zeal and good taste the citizens of Savannah are indebted for the orderly and appropriate establishment of the Academy in its handsome and well arranged home, and for its foundation as a gallery of art, a collection of fine examples of what art is and has been,

a school for those who wish to learn. For twenty-two years Mr. Brandt gave to this work substantially his whole time at a compensation entirely inadequate from the material standpoint, but which to him was secondary to his earnest hope that the Academy should be a permanent monument to his memory. To the realization of this hope the Society has testified by placing on the walls of the Academy a bronze tablet to his memory appropriately inscribed.

During the life of Director Brandt most of the problems of the curators in the control and administration of the Academy were easily solved, but when he passed away in 1905 in the institution which he so loved, they faced difficulties now hard to realize and to appreciate. They were not connoisseurs in art and their best qualification for the task which was theirs was their knowledge of this fact. The funds available are not sufficient to justify the employment of another director, one on whose judgment the curators could rely as they did upon that of Mr. Brandt, and who could afford to devote to it the time which is required of a Director. Mr. Brandt was our first and only Director.

But while we were in this quandary fortune favored us. A combination of fortunate circumstances brought us into close contact with Mr. Gari Melchers, one of the most distinguished American painters, greatly honored in this country and in Europe. There is no honor open to Americans which the art centers of Europe have not conferred upon him. He is represented in all the great galleries of the continent; he is one of the three Americans who has received the Grand Prix in Paris, and one of the three American members of the Royal Academy in Berlin. His medals and prizes and decorations are too numerous to mention. We could not secure him as Director of the Academy, but in January, 1906, we secured, and we have been so fortunate as to retain to this date, the services of Mr. Melchers as our advisor in all matters of art.

Another fortunate circumstance was that coincident with Mr. Melchers' connection with the Academy we were able to pay the last installment of the indebtedness which our predecessors had wisely incurred in the erection of the existing buildings and the purchase and installation of the beautiful collection of casts, paintings and other works of art which formed the nucleus of the collection.

The Telfair Academy is not merely a picture gallery or a hall of statues, but it is essentially and distinctly an Academy of Art, and this your curators must always bear in mind in the selection of its contents. You would not select a connoisseur in art to conduct a bank, to operate a railroad, or to solve important legal problems. No more would you select the bank president, the lawyer, or the railroad official to pass upon a question of art, unless you knew that he had the experience and the training essential to make his judgment valuable. While Mr. Brandt was Director nothing was admitted to the Telfair Academy that did not meet his approval as a work of art, and since we have had the benefit of Mr. Melchers' advice the same rule is in force. We could not retain a competent advisor on other terms. Under his advice and largely through his active co-operation and assistance, we have since 1906 added forty-two pictures to the collection of the Academy, in addition to five others which are loaned. Of these eight were presented or bequeathed, and the remainder purchased out of the small income of the Academy.

At the beginning of the quarter century just closed the foundation for a museum of art had been laid, and well laid, and the good work has been kept up with the able assistance and skill of Mr. Brandt. I venture the assertion that it would have been impossible to do better with the available funds. For the work which they have achieved this Society and the entire community owe them a debt of eternal gratitude. But for this achievement the work which has been done in the period to which I now refer would have been impossible. We have built upon their

foundation, and have had the co-operation of the distinguished artist who now advises us, and I cite as one of the noteworthy achievements of the last quarter century the great improvement which has been erected upon this foundation turned over to us, resulting in the present standing of the Telfair Academy as a collection of works of art of the highest quality, a museum not only far superior to any in the South, but superior to the museums of any city which can be compared with Savannah in opportunities, resources and wealth.

Conclusion

Seven times you have honored me with the presidency of your Society. Realizing that I have neither the taste, the talent nor the time for the proper performance of the duties, my first election was over my protest—a protest perhaps not so forceful as it should have been. I have on several occasions urged the election of another. I have a high appreciation of the dignity and honor attached to the office and I have taken great pride in my incumbency; but I have already held it too long, and this is my last report. With the assistance of a strong Board of Curators, with Mr. Ashmore as the efficient Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Harden as a Librarian of proven excellence, Mr. DeRenne, whose reputation as a collector of history is second to none, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Publishing, and Mr. Melchers as Advisor of the Telfair Academy, the burdens of the President's office have been light. One better qualified than I will be able to do much more. The office will seek the man and not man the office, and you will find one with the culture, the knowledge and the taste which should be inseparable from it. My successor will find no hard problems of organization or finance. The Society is on the upward march. While it needs many more members than it now has, I am sure that it will get them. It will shortly resume possession of its handsome home. I hope that the increased public interest which this

celebration has elicited will take such practical form that its members will be numbered by hundreds, and that the Society may increase the good work which it has done, add to the number of its published collections, and soon undertake the publication of a periodical historical magazine. Our sister Society of Virginia has done this for many years, and what Virginia does Georgia can do.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and I hold myself at your service for anything which will tend to the expansion and the prosperity of the Georgia Historical Society.

Report of Committee on Printing and Publishing

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3, 1914.

Col. A. R. Lawton, President.
Georgia Historical Society,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Through its Committee on Printing and Publishing—the Georgia Historical Society issued two volumes during the year, 1913.

The first one was—The Spanish Official Account of the Attack on the Colony of Georgia in America, and its Defeat on St. Simons Island, by Gen. James Oglethorpe—The Spanish documents were translated by Col. C. DeWitt Wilcox, and the volume is illustrated with a portrait of Gen. Oglethorpe, maps and plans of Forts.

It forms part III of Volume VII of the Georgia Historical Society Collections.

Later in the year your Committee issued in one volume entitled Volume VIII of The Georgia Historical Collections: "Letters of Joseph Clay, merchant of Savannah 1776-1793, and a List of Ships and Vessels entered at the Port of Savannah for May 1765-1766-1767. The publishing of the entries of all the months in those years would have made too bulky a volume, while the entries of the three months of May in each year sufficiently serve to illustrate the commerce of the port. This volume is published on fine paper, illustrated with Joseph Clay's portrait, maps, and views of contemporaneous date.

80 THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Your committee is now considering the value of MSS. in the Society's possession for future publication and it will address you on the subject before the meeting.

Yours truly,

W. J. DeRENNE
OTIS ASHMORE
DR. THOS. J. CHARLTON
WM. W. GORDON, JR.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 19, 1914.

Col. A. R. Lawton, President,
Georgia Historical Society,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your Committee on Printing and Publishing, after examining the MSS. in the possession of the Georgia Historical Society, has decided that the most important to publish are the Hawkins papers which will make a volume of proper size, and one which will be greatly prized by all Historical Societies.

Your truly,

W. J. DeRENNE
OTIS ASHMORE
DR. THOS. J. CHARLTON
WM. W. GORDON, JR.

Librarian's Report

An agreement between the City of Savannah and the Georgia Historical Society, made on the 26th of March, 1903, which resulted in the founding of the Savannah Public Library, requires that annual reports shall be made both to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Savannah and to the Georgia Historical Society. In the reports so submitted that of your Librarian is always included. The statement of the proceedings of the Public Library for the year 1913 was promptly rendered on the 1st of January last, and as it embraced the facts in relation to the progress of the Library of this Society, it is not necessary to repeat here what was recorded therein; but it has been deemed proper that a special report be made at this the seventy-fifth annual meeting in which the members shall be informed as to certain articles in our possession of peculiar interest and value.

Without doubt, the most valuable of these, considered from the standpoint of Georgia history, is the collection of early newspapers. The Georgia Gazette, the property of James Johnston, was the eighth newspaper to appear in the colonies, and its first number was issued on the 7th of April, 1763. It is our misfortune not to have the first two volumes of that journal, but it is a satisfaction to know that they are to be found in the Library of our sister society, the Historical Society of Massachusetts—the only two volumes of its files owned by that Society. Those volumes are for the years 1763-1770. We have the files, practically complete, from 1774 to the time it suspended, in 1802. Other newspapers were printed in Savannah from that time until the Savannah Georgian was started in 1818, all of which we have, together with the complete office files of the last named from its beginning in 1818 until its

suspension in 1854. During the time the Georgian was printed Savannah had another popular newspaper, the Republican; but, with the exception of a few odd volumes, we have no files of it; a complete set, however, is preserved in the Library of Congress. While those two journals existed others sprang up which were short-lived, most of which we have.

The next item of value to be mentioned is a copy of the Georgia Colonial Acts, printed by Johnston whose press was the only one in the Province, and from which press the Gazette was issued. This is an excessively rare publication, and is one of only four copies known.

It is singular that of those copies not one is complete, each containing some act not to be found in any of the others. So valuable are these volumes considered that a small edition of a fac-simile set of all the acts has been published by the Statute Law Book Company for every copy of which a very large price was paid by the subscribers who were willing to pay liberally for the privilege of owning one of the rare books. The company, in return for the loan of the original copies, presented to each owner a copy of the acts not in his volume, thus permitting the four to have a full and complete volume.

The Library has a number of manuscripts of great value, some of which have been printed and form parts of the Society's Collections. Among them may be mentioned the proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, proceedings of the Provincial Assembly, the letter book and order book of General and Governor Samuel Elbert and the letters of Joseph Clay. Others, worthy of being printed, are the letter book of General James Jackson, and the volumes of the journals and letters of Benjamin Hawkins who, in 1785, was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Cherokees and other Indians south of them with the best results, and afterwards appointed by General Washington Superintendent of Indian Affairs, South. His manuscripts throw much light on matters relating to his duties

under those appointments, and all of them are probably of as much interest as the single volume which was printed in 1848, and forms the first part of the third volume of the Collections of this Society. We have other manuscripts which, on a close examination by the Committee on Printing and Publishing, may be considered of sufficient interest and importance to make a volume or more of the Society's Collections. Included in them will be found the letter books of some of the mercantile houses of Savannah before and after the War of the Revolution.

Of inestimable value, there is one article in our possession which must not be omitted from this partial list of treasures. That is the portrait of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Of it we are told that, after being repaired and renovated at an expense of \$221.25, it was given to the Georgia Historical Society by the Trustees of Chatham Academy, in the year 1851, the letter accompanying the gift recording the facts that it was "presented by Lady Huntingdon. to the Orphan Home in Chatham County, which, as is known, was endowed by her", and that "it is a truly magnificent affair; an original by Sir Joshua Reynolds". The portrait has been temporarily lent to the Huntingdon Club by the Society. Although the most valuable, it is but one of many portraits owned by the Society; but as this is not a catalogue I will mention only one other, that of Mr. Israel Keech Tefft, the Society's founder. It is a perfect likeness, and was bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Tefft's widow.

In addition to a good collection of books and pamphlets relating to the history of Georgia, and other subjects, we have a large number of historical relics, some of which are interesting because of their connection with the colonial period and the events of the American Revolution, as well as of more recent times. Of the Revolutionary epoch one object of interest is a drum which was in actual service at the battles of Eutaw, Saratoga, and Cowpens. In the month of June, 1876, by permission of this Society, the drum was

used in the celebration of the centennial of the Battle of Fort Moultrie (originally Fort Sullivan), and it was an object of great interest to the crowds who followed the procession through the streets of Charleston.

The story of the tyrannical measures adopted by General Meade in 1868, including the removal from office of Governor Charles J. Jenkins and the patriotic conduct of the latter in carrying away of the great seal of the State, is a familiar one. When the seal was returned by him, after the troubles were over and Georgia was "reconstructed", a resolution was adopted by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to have made and presented to Mr. Jenkins a fac-simile, in solid gold, of the seal, and the presentation was made in July, 1873. That fac-simile was, after the death of the Governor, presented to the Georgia Historical Society by the member of his family to whom he bequeathed it, and is now in our custody. It bears the inscription: "Presented to Charles J. Jenkins by the State of Georgia", and this legend, "In Arduis Fidelis".

The foregoing is a brief account of some of the valuables owned by the Society, and will serve to show that we have not been unmindful of the purpose for which the institution was founded.

Before closing, special mention must be made of the Society's copy of the "Journal of Proceedings in Georgia", by William Stephens. While this work is very rare, it is seldom that a copy of the third volume can be found, but it is included in the set owned by this Library.

The Keilbach collection of postage stamps and Cerveau's plan of Savannah in 1837 are truly worthy of mention here.

Annual Report of T. H. Ravenel

Treasurer of

The Georgia Historical Society

Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1914.

Balance on hand February 12, 1913.....	\$2,227.77
Note Georgia Historical Society as Trustee, Telfair Academy Arts and Sciences.....	1,500.00
Certificate Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Co.....	200.00
Interest on above, deposited Savings Department Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Co.....	8.86
Cash from Wm. Harden, Librarian, sale of books.....	6.00
Interest earned in Savannah Trust Co.....	55.45
Dues from 90 members 1913	900.00
Amount added to check for discount not used.....	.10
Dues from 10 members 1912.....	100.00
Dues from 1 member one-half year 1912.....	5.00
Dues from 4 members (men) 1914.....	40.00
Dues from 7 members (women) 1914.....	35.00

\$5,078.18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Discount on checks	\$.85
Paid Wm. Harden (stamps), Voucher 1.....	18.00
Paid Morning News, Voucher 2.....	770.80
Paid Morning News, Voucher 3.....	11.50
Paid Morning News, Voucher 4.....	951.60
Paid Wm. Harden (stamps), Voucher 5.....	27.00
Paid Morning News, Voucher 6.....	159.78
Paid Lewis Publishing Co., Voucher 7.....	25.00
Paid D. V. Lebey, Com., Vouchers 8, 9, 10....	21.00
Paid Treasurer's Salary, Voucher 11.....	100.00
Paid Treasurer (stamps), Voucher 12.....	3.00
Paid Charles Ellis, Chairman, Voucher 13....	4.88
Paid Com'l Litho. & pgt. Co., Voucher 14....	16.25
Paid Morning News, Voucher 15.....	12.58
	\$2,122.24

\$2,955.94

Deduct loan to Trustees Telfair Academy....	\$1,500.00
Deduct Certificate Chat. R. E. & I. Co.....	200.00
Deduct Deposit Savings Dept. C. R. E. & I. Co.	8.86
	\$1,708.86

Amount Cash in Savannah Trust Co.....\$1,247.08

T. P. RAVENEL, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct:

H. C. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman Finance Committee.

Report of T. P. Ravenel

Secretary of The Georgia Historical Society

February 12, 1914.

At Annual Report February 12, 1913, the membership of the Society was:—

Active.....	96
Life.....	2
Honorary.....	8
Corresponding.....	9
	115

The following changes have taken place during the past year.

The Society has gained by electing 62 active members, and one corresponding member has been added.

Two active members have been dropped for non-payment of dues and four active members have resigned.

The Society now has the following:

Active.....	152
Life.....	2
Honorary.....	7
Corresponding.....	10
	171

T. P. Ravenel.

Annual Report

The Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences
In account with William Harden, Treas.

1913

Feb. 1. Balance on hand.....\$ 2,046.46

RECEIPTS:

Dividends Augusta & Savannah Ry. Co.....	5,000.00
Sale of Gwinnett autograph.....	2,800.00
Tickets sold	130.00
Catalogues sold	42.40
Interest on deposits.....	63.47

DISBURSEMENTS:

Pd. Salaries:

Mr. Melchers....	\$1 000.00
Treasurer	120.00
Miss Bradley....	300.00
Janitor	420.00—\$ 1,840.00
Repairs	1,228.18
Fuel	179.50
Sundries	181.27
Supplies	127.22
Telephone	39.96
Printing	29.75
Water Rent.....	22.96
Express Charges.....	26.37
Labor	14.45
Light	12.00
Insurance	8.75

1914

Feb. 1. Balance on hand..... 6,371.92

\$10,082.33—\$10,082.33

Savannah, Ga., 1st February, 1914.

Wm. Harden,
Treas'r.

Bibliography

of

The Georgia Historical Society

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. I. Savannah, 1840.

8vo, pp. xii, 307, (1).

Contents: Introduction. Oration before the Society at the celebration of their first anniversary, February 12, 1840, by W. Law; New and Accurate Account of the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia (by J. Oglethorpe), London, 1733; A Voyage to Georgia, 1735, by F. Moore, London, 1744; An Impartial Inquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia (by B. Martyn), London, 1741; Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, with regard to the Trade of Great Britain (etc.), with Some Account of the Country, and the Designs of the Trustees (by B. Martyn), London, 1733; Sketch of the Life of Gen. James Oglethorpe, by Thomas Spalding.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. II. Savannah, 1842.

8vo, pp. (6) 336.

Contents: Introduction. Discourse before the Society at their second anniversary, February 12, 1841, (by W. B. Stevens); A New Voyage to Georgia, by a Young Gentleman, 2d ed., London, 1737; A State of the Province of Georgia, attested upon oath in the Court of Savannah, November 10, 1740, (by William Stephens), London, 1740; A Brief Account of the Causes that have Retarded the Progress of the Colony of Georgia, by P. Tailfer, H. Anderson, D. Douglas, Charleston, 1741; An Account Showing the Progress

of the Colony of Georgia from its Establishment (by B. Martyn), London, 1741. Appendix: Account of the Society; Constitution; By-Laws; Act of Incorporation; Officers. Members, 1842.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III, part 1. Savannah, 1848.

8vo, pp. 88.

Contents: Introduction. Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Hawkins; The Creek Confederacy (by W. B. Hodgson); A Sketch of the Creek Country, in 1798 and 1799 (by B. Hawkins). Appendix; Indian Treaties, 1773-1796.

No other part of this volume was issued. The Society published no more collections until 1873, when the publication was resumed with the designation of Vol. III, disregarding this first part.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. vi, 428.

Contents: Preface. Letters from General Oglethorpe to the Trustees of the Colony, October, 1735, to August, 1744; Report of Governor Sir James Wright to Lord Dartmouth on the Condition of the Colony, September 20, 1773; Letters from Governor Sir James Wright to the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord George Germain, Secretaries of State for America, August 24, 1774, to February 16, 1782. Appendix: Casimir Pulaski, address before the Society by C. C. Jones, Jr., upon the celebration of its thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871; address before the Society by R. D. Arnold, July 24, 1871.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. IV. Savannah, 1878.

8vo, pp. 263, 64. Illus. Plans.

Contents: The Dead Towns of Georgia, (by Charles C. Jones, Jr.); Itinerant Observations in America, reprinted from the London Magazine, 1745-46.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. V. Published by the Savannah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a Contribution to Georgia History. Savannah, Ga., 1901.

Pt. 1, pp. xiv, 139 (this part only published by D.A.R.). Contents: Proceedings of the Georgia Provincial Congress; Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, 3d November, 1775, to 17th February, 1777; Account of the Siege of Savannah, from a British Source.

Pt. II, pp. 223. (This part was published by Mr. W. J. DeRenne as a contribution to Georgia history.)

Contents: Order Book of Samuel Elbert, Colonel and Brigadier General in the Continental Army, October, 1776, to November, 1778; Letter Book of Governor Samuel Elbert, from January, 1785, to November, 1785.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VI. Savannah, 1904.

8vo, pp. vii, 245. Portrait.

Contents: The letters of Hon. James Habersham, 1756-1776.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VII. Savannah, 1909-1913.

Pt. I, pp. 70.

Contents: Letters of Montiano—Siege of St. Augustine.

Pt. II, pp. 53. Maps and plans.

Contents: Oglethorpe Monument. Illustrated.

Pt. III, pp. 112.

Contents: The Spanish Official Account of the Attack on the Colony of Georgia, in America, and of its Defeat on St. Simons Island by General James Oglethorpe. Portrait and Maps.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

VOL. VIII. Savannah, 1913.

Contents: Letters of Joseph Clay, merchant of Savannah, 1776-1793; and a list of ships and vessels entered at the port of Savannah for May, 1765, 1766, and 1767. Ills.

Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society February 12, 1840. By William Law. Savannah, 1840.

8vo, pp. 43.

On the early settlements and history of Georgia.

Pamphlet.

Historical lecture on Sergeant Jasper before the Society, 1841. By Robert M. Charlton.

8vo.

Dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. By Thaddeus Mason Harris. Boston, 1841.

8vo, pp. xxii, 424. Portrait. Folded map.

Pamphlet.

A discourse before the Society February 12, 1841. By William Bacon Stevens. Savannah, 1841.

8vo. pp. 40.

On the events of the Revolution in Georgia.

Pamphlet.

A discourse on the qualifications and duties of an historian, delivered before the Society on its fourth anniversary, February 13, 1841. By Mitchell King. Savannah. Published by a resolution of the Society, 1843.

8vo. pp. 23.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society March 7, 1843.
By John Elliott Ward. Savannah, 1843.
8vo, pp. 22.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society at the Unitarian Church, Tuesday evening, March 14, 1843. By William A. Carruthers, M. D. Savannah, 1843.
8vo, pp. 36.

Pamphlet.

A high civilization, the moral duty of Georgians. A discourse before the Society, February 12, 1844. By Stephen Elliott, Jr., Savannah, 1844.
8vo, pp. 21.

Pamphlet.

Lecture before the Society, February 29, and March 4, 1844, on the subject of education. By Samuel K. Talmage. Savannah, 1844.
8vo, pp. 24.

Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society on the occasion of its sixth anniversary, February 12, 1845. By Alonzo Church. Savannah, 1845.
8vo, pp. 34, 6.

Pamphlet.

The romance of life. A historical lecture before the Society on the 14th of January, 1845. By Robert M. Charlton. Savannah, 1845.
8vo, pp. 19.

A History of Georgia, from its first discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the present constitution in 1798. By William B. Stevens. 2 vols. New York. 1847, 1859.
Two vols., 8vo. Plates. Plan. Map.

Prepared at the request of the Society and published under its auspices. Pecuniary aid was rendered by the Society for the publication of the second volume.

Broadside.

Proceedings of meeting, January 7, 1855.

Pamphlet.

Address delivered before the Society on its nineteenth anniversary, February 12, 1858. By John E. Ward. Savannah, 1858.

8vo, pp. 24.

Pamphlet.

Indian remains in Southern Georgia. Address before the Society on its twentieth anniversary, February 12, 1859. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 25.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 15.

Pamphlet.

A reply to a resolution of the Society, read before the Society at its anniversary meeting, February 12, 1866.

By Stephen Elliott. Savannah, 1866.

8vo, pp. 13.

Pamphlet.

Eulogy on the life and character of Stephen Elliott. By Solomon Cohen. Written and published at the request of the Society. Savannah, 1867.

8vo, pp. 18.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1871.

8vo, pp. 27.

Wilde's Summer Rose; or, the Lament of the Captive.

An authentic account of the origin, mystery, and explanation of R. H. Wilde's alleged plagiarism. By Anthony Barclay, and with his permission published by the Society. Savannah, 1871. Published in both bound and unbound form.

8vo, pp. 70.

Casimir Pulaski.

An address delivered before the Society by Charles C. Jones, Jr., upon the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. 28. Large paper. Also included in vol. iii of the Society's collections.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings, resolutions and communications, commemorative of Edward J. Harden, attorney for the City of Savannah and president of the Society, who died April 19, 1873. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. 31.

The Siege of Savannah in 1779, as Described in Two Contemporaneous Journals of French Officers of the Fleet of Count d'Estaing. Albany, 1874.

4vo, pp. 77. Folded map.

Edited by Charles C. Jones, Jr., and dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the dedication of Hodgson Hall, by the Society, on occasion of its thirty-seventh anniversary, February 14, 1876. Savannah, 1876.

8vo, pp. 29. Photograph.

Pamphlet.

Sergeant William Jasper. An address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, in Savannah, Ga., on the 3rd of January, 1876. By Charles C. Jones, Jr.,

(Albany) Printed for the Society, 1876.

8vo, pp. 36.

Same. Albany, J. Munsell, 1876.

8vo, pp. 36.

Gettysburg.

By Lafayette McLaws. (Read before the Society.)

Southern Historical Society Papers. Vol. vii, pp. 64-90.

Richmond, 1879.

Pamphlet.

Reminiscences of service with the first volunteer regiment of Georgia, in Charleston Harbor in 1863. An address before the Society. March 3, 1879. By Charles H. Olmstead. Savannah, 1879.

8vo, pp. 15.

The same in Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. ii, pp. 118-125, 158-171. Richmond, 1883.

Pamphlet.

Hernando De Soto. The adventures encountered and the route pursued by the Adelantado during his march through the territory embraced within the present limits of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Read before the Society. Savannah, 1880.

8vo, pp. 42. (1). Portrait.

Pamphlet.

Anniversary address before the Society on the 14th of February, 1881. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Savannah, 1881.

8vo, pp. 40.

Title on cover reads: "The Georgia Historical Society; its Founders, Patrons and Friends".

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1883.

8vo, pp. 31 (1).

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication

1985-010000

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Pamphlet.

A suggestion as to the origin of the plan of Savannah. Remarks by William Harden before the Society, September 7, 1885. Savannah, 1885.

8vo, pp. 4. No title page.

Pamphlet.

The life and services of the Hon. Maj. Gen. Samuel Elbert, of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. An address before the Society, at Savannah, on the 6th of December, 1886. Printed for the Society. Cambridge, 1887.

8vo, pp. 48.

Pamphlet.

A brief sketch of the life and writings of Sidney Lanier. By Charles N. West. An address delivered before the Society on the 5th of December, 1887. Printed for the Society. Savannah, 1888.

8vo, pp. 25.

Pamphlet.

The interest and efficiency of woman in the development of literature and art. Address delivered at the annual meeting February 12, 1889. By Henry R. Jackson, president of the Society. Savannah, 1889.

8vo, pp. 15.

Pamphlet.

The life and times of William Harris Crawford, of Georgia. An address delivered by Charles N. West, A. M., before the Society, May 2, 1892. Savannah, 1892.

8vo, pp. 45.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1894.

8vo, pp. 35.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1910.

8vo, pp. 28.

List of Members

February 12, 1914

The Georgia Historical Society

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Adams, | Samuel B. |
| 2. Adler, | Leopold |
| 3. Anderson, | Harry C. |
| 4. Anderson, | J. Randolph |
| 5. Anderson, | (Mrs. J. Randolph) Page W. |
| 6. Anderson, | Sarah Randolph |
| 7. Ashmore, | Otis |
| 8. Armstrong, | George F. |
| 9. Alexander, | (Mrs.) Nellie H. |
| 10. Abrahams, | Edmund H. |
| 11. Bell, | Frank G. |
| 12. Bell, | Charles G. |
| 13. Bell, | Edw. W. |
| 14. Bacon, | Hal H. |
| 15. Baldwin, | George J. |
| 16. Baldwin, | (Mrs. George J.) Lucy H. |
| 17. Baldwin, | George H. |
| 18. Beckwith, | Elizabeth |
| 19. Bullard, | (Mrs. B. F.) Elizabeth Millar |
| 20. Billington, | (Mrs.) Gertrude |
| 21. Barnard, | James M. |
| 22. Butler, | Robert M. |
| 23. Byck, | David A. |
| 24. Carson, | John A. G. |
| 25. Carswell, | John D. |
| 26. Charlton, | Walter, G. |
| 27. Charlton, | Thomas J. |
| 28. Churchill, | Aaron F. |
| 29. Clay, | William L. |

98 THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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|-----|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30. | Colding, | Henry S. | New York City. |
| 31. | Cumming, | Joseph B. | Augusta, Ga. |
| 32. | Crawford, | William, B. | |
| 33. | Cunningham, | Henry C. | |
| 34. | Cunningham, | (Mrs. Henry C.) Nora L. | |
| 35. | Cunningham, | T. Mayhew, Jr. | |
| 36. | Cunningham, | (Mrs. T. Mayhew, Jr.) Lilla C. W. | |
| 37. | Cunningham, | Sarah A. | |
| 38. | Cann, | J. Ferris | |
| 39. | Cann, | George T. | |
| 40. | Cooper, | (Mrs. Hunter P.) Henrietta Tucker | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 41. | Conant, | Elbridge R. | |
| 42. | Davis, | William V. | |
| 43. | Davis, | William H. | Waynesboro, Ga. |
| 44. | Denmark, | Remer L. | |
| 45. | DeRenne, | Wymberley J. | |
| 46. | DeRenne, | Wymberley W. | |
| 47. | Dighton, | Samuel R. | |
| 48. | Ellis, | Charles | |
| 49. | Ellis, | (Mrs. Charles) Marie H. | |
| 50. | Evans, | Lawton B. | Augusta, Ga. |
| 51. | Freeman, | Davis | |
| 52. | Folsom, | H. B. | Mt. Vernon, Ga. |
| 53. | Gignilliat, | William L. | |
| 54. | Gordon, | (Mrs.) Nellie K. | |
| 55. | Gordon, | William W. | |
| 56. | Gordon, | (Mrs. W. W.) Ellen Screven | |
| 57. | Gordon, | Beirne | |
| 58. | Gordon, | George Arthur | |
| 59. | Granger, | Harvey | |
| 60. | Guckenheimer, | Abe S. | |
| 61. | Grant, | John W. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 62. | Gaines, | Frederick F. | |
| 63. | Gaines, | (Mrs. Frederick F.) Frances E. | |
| 64. | Groves, | Charles F. | |
| 65. | Harden, | William | |

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|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 66. | Hull, | Joseph | |
| 67. | Haskell, | Paul T., Jr. | |
| 68. | Haskell, | Lewis W. | |
| 69. | Hilton, | Joseph | |
| 70. | Hilton, | (Mrs. Joseph) Ida N. | |
| 71. | Hancock, | Elmer N. | |
| 72. | Harris, | Stephen N. | |
| 73. | Hoxie, | W. J. | |
| 74. | Johnson, | H. Wiley | |
| 75. | Jones, | G. Noble | |
| 76. | Jones, | Jabez | |
| 77. | King, | Alexander C. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 78. | King, | Harris M. | |
| 79. | King, | E. P. Jr. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 80. | King, | Charles William | Rome, Ga. |
| 81. | Karow, | (Mrs.) Anna Belle | |
| 82. | Krenson, | William D. | |
| 83. | Lane, | Mills B. | |
| 84. | Lawton, | Alexander R. | |
| 85. | Lawton, | (Mrs. Alexander R.) Ella B. | |
| 86. | Lawton, | Alexander R., Jr. | |
| 87. | Lawton, | (Mrs. Alexander R., Jr.) Elizabeth S. | |
| 88. | Lawton, | Beckwith | |
| 89. | Lawrence, | Alexander A. | |
| 90. | Lamar, | Joseph R. | Washington, D. C. |
| 91. | Levy, | Benjamin H. | |
| 92. | Levy, | (Mrs. Benjamin H.) Rebecca | |
| 93. | Levy, | Henry | |
| 94. | Levy, | Arthur B. | |
| 95. | Little, | John D. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 96. | Low, | (Mrs.) Juliette | |
| 97. | Mackall, | William W. | |
| 98. | Mackall, | (Mrs. William W.) Annie | |
| 99. | Mercer, | George A. | |
| 100. | Myers, | Joseph D. | |
| 101. | Myers, | Lee Roy | |
| 102. | Moses, | Cornelius F. | |

100 THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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|------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 103. | Motte, | John Ward | |
| 104. | Minis, | J. Florance | |
| 105. | Minis, | (Mrs. J. Florance) | Louisa P. |
| 106. | Minis, | Isaac | |
| 107. | Moise, | Theodore S. | |
| 108. | Meador, | Richard D. | |
| 109. | Meldrim, | Peter W. | |
| 110. | Meldrim, | (Mrs. Peter W.) | Frances C. |
| 111. | Mills, | George J. | |
| 112. | Mills, | (Mrs. George J.) | Euphemia F. |
| 113. | Meinhard, | Henry S. | |
| 114. | McAlpin, | Henry | |
| 115. | McCauley, | William F. | |
| 116. | McMillian, | Thomas H. | |
| 117. | Neely, | Robt. C. | Waynesboro, Ga. |
| 118. | Neville, | Charles | |
| 119. | Neville, | (Mrs. Charles) | Frances Louisa Davis |
| 120. | Owens, | George W. | |
| 121. | Peabody, | George Foster | New York City,
(Life Member) |
| 122. | Peabody, | Charles Samuel | New York City,
(Life Member) |
| 123. | Paulsen, | Jacob | |
| 124. | Pierpont, | Wallace J. | |
| 125. | Ravenel, | Thomas P. | |
| 126. | Roach, | Richard | |
| 127. | Rauers, | John J. | |
| 128. | Rosenheim, | Joseph | |
| 129. | Rosenheim, | David J. | |
| 130. | Read, | Abram C. | |
| 131. | Shotter, | Spencer P. | |
| 132. | Salas, | Rafael | |
| 133. | Saussy, | Frederick T. | |
| 134. | Saussy, | (Mrs. Gordon) | Hattie |
| 135. | Stevens, | Henry D. | |
| 136. | Smart, | Horace P. | |

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|------|-------------|---|--------------|
| 137. | Solomon, | George | |
| 138. | Slaton, | John M. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 139. | Strobhar, | A. Douglass | |
| 140. | Semmes, | Raphael T. | |
| 141. | Tiedeman, | George W. | |
| 142. | Trosdal, | Einar S. | |
| 143. | Walker, | George P. | |
| 144. | Wee, | (Mrs.) Josephine D. | |
| 145. | Williamson, | William W. | |
| 146. | Willcox, | Charles H. | |
| 147. | Witcover, | Hyman W. | |
| 148. | Wilson, | William L. | |
| 149. | Wilson, | (Mrs. William L.) Katherine An-
derson | |
| 150. | Weber, | Herman | |
| 151. | Waring, | T. Pinckney | |
| 152. | Waring, | P. Alston | |
| 153. | Winburn, | William A. | |
| 154. | Wilder, | Willis W. | |
| 155. | Wynn, | J. O. | Atlanta, Ga. |
| 156. | Wright, | Anton P. | |

Honorary Members

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Adams, | Charles Francis | Boston, Mass. |
| 2. | Carnegie, | Andrew | New York City. |
| 3. | Gardiner, | Asa Bird | New York City. |
| 4. | Green, | Samuel A. | Boston, Mass. |
| 5. | Mackall, | Leonard L. | University of Jena,
Germany. |
| 6. | Phillips, | Uldrick B. | Ann Arbor, Michigan. |
| 7. | Watson, | Thomas E. | Thomson, Ga. |

Corresponding Members

- | | | | |
|----|---------|-------------|---|
| 1. | Brock, | Robert A. | Richmond, Va. |
| 2. | Barton, | Edward M. | Worcester, Mass. |
| 3. | Brooks, | William Fay | 257 South 21st Street,
Philadelphia. |

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4. Cross,	E. J. D.	Baltimore, Md.
5. Daggett,	Samuel B.	Boston, Mass.
6. Hayden,	Horace E.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
7. Manchester,	Alfred	Salem, Mass.
8. McDonald,	P. M.	Boston, Mass.
9. Paine,	Nathaniel	Worcester, Mass.
10. Thwing,	E. P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summary

Active members	153
Life members	2
Honorary members	7
Corresponding members	10
<hr/>	
Total	172

Officers of The Georgia Historical Society

From its organization, June 4, 1839, to February, 1914.

Presidents.

	FROM	TO
John M. Berrien,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
	Feb. 13, 1854	Jan. 1, 1856
James M. Wayne,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 13, 1854
	Feb. 12, 1856	Feb. 17, 1862
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 17, 1862	Aug. 19, 1864
Stephen Elliott,	Sept. 12, 1864	Dec. 21, 1866
John Stoddard,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1868	April 19, 1873
George W. J. DeRenne,	June 2, 1873	Mar. 2, 1874
Henry Roots Jackson,	Mar. 2, 1874	May 23, 1898
John Screven,	Mar. 6, 1899	Jan. 9, 1900
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
Alexander Rudolf Lawton,	April 5, 1907	

First Vice-Presidents.

James M. Wayne,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Matthew H. McAllister,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1851
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 12, 1851	Feb. 17, 1862
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
John Stoddard,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Solomon Cohen,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
William M. Charters,	Feb. 12, 1868	Jan. 6, 1883
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1889
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1889	Mar. 6, 1899
George Anderson Mercer,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Richard J. Nunn,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
George J. Baldwin,	April 5, 1907	

Second Vice-Presidents.

	FROM	TO
William B. Bulloch,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
William Law,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1853
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 12, 1853	Feb. 17, 1862
John Stoddard,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
Solomon Cohen,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Alexander Robert Lawton,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 14, 1870
	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1888
Juriah Harriss,	Feb. 14, 1870	Nov. 7, 1876
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 12, 1883
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1888	Feb. 12, 1889
Charles H. Olmstead,	Feb. 12, 1889	Feb. 12, 1895
William D. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1895	Feb. 14, 1898
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 14, 1898	Mar. 6, 1899
Richard J. Nunn,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Henry C. Cunningham,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
J. Florance Minis,	April 5, 1907	

Corresponding Secretaries.

Israel K. Tefft,	June 4, 1839	Dec. 12, 1853
	Feb. 13, 1854	June 30, 1862
Alexander A. Smets,	Dec. 12, 1853	Feb. 13, 1854
Charles C. Jones, Jr.,	July 14, 1862	Feb. 12, 1866
Richard D. Arnold,	Feb. 12, 1866	Feb. 14, 1870
William Grayson Mann,	Feb. 14, 1870	July 4, 1881
William W. Paine,	Feb. 13, 1882	Aug. 5, 1882
Robert Falligant,	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 15, 1892
Charles N. West,	Feb. 15, 1892	Dec. 5, 1892
Otis Ashmore,	Feb. 13, 1893	

Recording Secretaries.

William Bacon Stevens,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1842
Henry K. Preston,	Feb. 12, 1842	Feb. 12, 1844
Richard D. Arnold,	Feb. 12, 1844	Feb. 13, 1854
J. P. Tustin,	Feb. 13, 1854	Feb. 12, 1856
William S. Basinger,	Feb. 12, 1855	Feb. 12, 1855

	FROM	TO
R. C. Mackall,	Feb. 12, 1856	Nov. 10, 1856
Easton Yonge,	Nov. 10, 1856	Feb. 15, 1880
Samuel B. Adams,	May 3, 1880	Feb. 13, 1884
W. H. Wade,	Feb. 13, 1884	Feb. 15, 1886
W. N. Holt,	Feb. 15, 1886	Nov. 17, 1886
Charles N. West,	Mar. 7, 1887	Feb. 12, 1889
	July 6, 1891	Feb. 15, 1892
Beirne Gordon,	Feb. 12, 1889	June 1, 1891
T. D. Rockwell,	Feb. 15, 1892	Feb. 13, 1893
George T. Cann,	Feb. 13, 1893	Feb. 12, 1895
H. Wiley Johnson,	Feb. 12, 1895	Mar. 6, 1899
Thomas P. Ravenel,	Mar. 6, 1899	

Treasurers.

George Wallace Hunter,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Solomon Cohen,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1844
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1844	Feb. 13, 1854
William S. Basinger,	Feb. 13, 1854	Feb. 12, 1855
Alexander A. Smets,	Feb. 12, 1855	May 9, 1862
William S. Bogart,	July 14, 1862	Feb. 12, 1891
James L. Rankin,	Feb. 12, 1891	Feb. 12, 1894
Clarence S. Connerat,	Feb. 12, 1894	Feb. 12, 1896
Alexander H. MacDonell,	Feb. 12, 1896	Feb. 14, 1898
John M. Bryan,	Feb. 14, 1898	Mar. 6, 1899
Uldrick H. McLaws,	Mar. 6, 1899	May 2, 1903
Thomas P. Ravenel,	May 2, 1903	

Librarians.

Henry K. Preston,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1842
	Feb. 12, 1844	Feb. 12, 1847
William Bacon Stevens,	Feb. 12, 1842	Feb. 13, 1843
Alexander A. Smets,	Feb. 13, 1843	Feb. 12, 1844
Robert H. Griffin,	Feb. 12, 1847	Feb. 12, 1848
Richard D. Arnold,	Feb. 12, 1848	Feb. 12, 1849
Charles E. Tefft,	Feb. 12, 1850	Feb. 12, 1851
Louis Knorr,	Mar. 12, 1851	Feb. 12, 1853
John B. Mallard,	Feb. 12, 1853	Feb. 13, 1854

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	FROM	TO
William Epping,	Feb. 13, 1854	Feb. 12, 1857
James F. Cann,	Feb. 12, 1857	Feb. 12, 1868
John S. F. Lancaster,	Feb. 12, 1868	July 5, 1869
William Harden,	Aug. 2, 1869	

*Curators.

William Thorne Williams,	June 4, 1839	Oct. 9, 1863
Charles S. Henry,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1851
John C. Nicoll,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1846
William Law,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Richard D. Arnold,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1844
	Mar. 2, 1874	July 10, 1876
Robert M. Charlton,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1846
Matthew H. McAllister,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1852
Alexander A. Smets,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 13, 1843
	Feb. 12, 1844	May 9, 1862
William Bacon Stevens,	Feb. 13, 1843	Feb. 12, 1845
William B. Hodgson,	Feb. 12, 1845	Feb. 14, 1870
Joseph W. Jackson,	Feb. 12, 1846	Dec. 28, 1854
Dexter Clapp,	Feb. 12, 1846	Feb. 12, 1847
Solomon Cohen,	Feb. 12, 1847	Sept. 12, 1864
	Feb. 12, 1869	Aug. 14, 1875
John Stoddard,	Feb. 12, 1851	Feb. 17, 1862
Jacob C. Levy,	Feb. 12, 1852	Feb. 12, 1855
William Duncan,	Feb. 12, 1855	Feb. 12, 1869
Joseph S. Fay,	Feb. 12, 1855	Feb. 12, 1858
William M. Charters,	Feb. 12, 1858	Feb. 12, 1868
Charles C. Jones, Jr.,	Feb. 17, 1862	July 14, 1862
Edward J. Harden,	July 14, 1862	Feb. 12, 1867
Thomas M. Nordwood,	July 14, 1862	Feb. 12, 1877
	Feb. 13, 1893	Feb. 12, 1894

*Previous to the year 1903 the executive body of the Society was styled the Board of Managers, consisting of the President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and seven Curators—fourteen in all.

On May 2, 1903 the name of the executive body was changed to the Board of Curators, and the number was reduced to twelve.

	FROM	TO
Henry A. Richmond,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1868
Alexander Robert Lawton,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
	Feb. 14, 1876	Feb. 12, 1883
Henry R. Jackson,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 14, 1870
Barnet Phillips,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 13, 1871
Juriah Harriss,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 14, 1870
William D. Harden,	Feb. 14, 1870	Feb. 12, 1895
Aug. Schwaab,	Feb. 14, 1870	Mar. 2, 1874
	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 13, 1888
Bernard Mallon,	Feb. 14, 1870	Feb. 12, 1872
John S. F. Lancaster,	Feb. 13, 1871	Aug. 13, 1877
Robert Falligant,	Feb. 12, 1872	Feb. 12, 1883
	Mar. 6, 1899	Jan. 3, 1902
Charles H. Olmstead,	Mar. 2, 1874	Feb. 12, 1889
George W. J. DeRenne,	Feb. 12, 1877	Aug. 4, 1880
Richard J. Larcombe,	Feb. 12, 1878	Oct. 13, 1887
William W. Paine,	Feb. 14, 1881	Feb. 13, 1882
William H. Baker,	Feb. 13, 1882	Feb. 13, 1888
John O. Ferill,	Feb. 12, 1883	April 18, 1884
William N. Holt,	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 15, 1886
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1885	Feb. 12, 1889
George A. Mercer,	Feb. 15, 1886	Feb. 14, 1898
	May 2, 1903	Feb. 25, 1908
W. G. Charlton,	Feb. 13, 1888	Feb. 12, 1895
Richard J. Nunn,	Feb. 13, 1888	Mar. 6, 1899
	May 2, 1903	June 29, 1910
J. R. F. Tatnall,	Feb. 13, 1888	Dec. 5, 1892
H. S. Haines,	Feb. 13, 1888	Nov. 4, 1889
J. H. M. Clinch,	Feb. 12, 1889	May 2, 1903
Charles N. West,	Dec. 2, 1889	June 1, 1891
	Mar. 5, 1894	Feb. 14, 1898
Lester Hubbell,	July 6, 1891	Feb. 12, 1895
William Garrard,	Feb. 12, 1894	Feb. 12, 1895
Henry C. Cunningham,	Mar. 4, 1895	Feb. 12, 1900
	May 2, 1903	
Horace P. Smart, Sr.,	Mar. 4, 1895	May 2, 1903
Augustus Oemler,	Mar. 4, 1895	Feb. 12, 1896

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	FROM	TO
Wymerberley J. DeRenne,	Feb. 12, 1896	Feb. 15, 1897
	Feb. 12, 1912	
Joachim R. Saussy,	Feb. 15, 1897	Feb. 25, 1908
Brantley A. Denmark,	Feb. 14, 1898	June 13, 1901
William L. Clay,	Feb. 14, 1898	Feb. 12, 1902
Charles F. Fulton,	Feb. 12, 1900	Mar. 5, 1906
George J. Badwin,	Feb. 12, 1902	
William W. Mackall,	Feb. 12, 1902	
Alexander Rudolf Lawton,	Feb. 12, 1902	
Otis Ashmore,	May 2, 1903	
J. Florance Minis,	May 2, 1903	
Spencer P. Shotter,	May 2, 1903	Feb. 16, 1910
	Feb. 15, 1911	Feb. 12, 1913
Uldrick H. McLaws,	May 2, 1903	Feb. 16, 1910
Benjamin H. Levy,	Mar. 6, 1906	
Thomas J. Charlton,	Feb. 25, 1908	
William W. Williamson,	Feb. 25, 1908	
Horace P. Smart, Jr.,	Feb. 16, 1910	Feb. 19, 1914
William W. Gordon, Jr.,	Feb. 16, 1910	
Charles Ellis,	Feb. 19, 1914	

Georgia
Historical Society

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Ascertainment of Quorum.
2. Confirmation of Minutes.
3. Election of Members.
4. Resignations.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Reports of Officers.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Unfinished Business.
10. New Business.
11. Miscellaneous.

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Georgia Historical Society

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 12, 1839
INCORPORATED DECEMBER 19, 1839

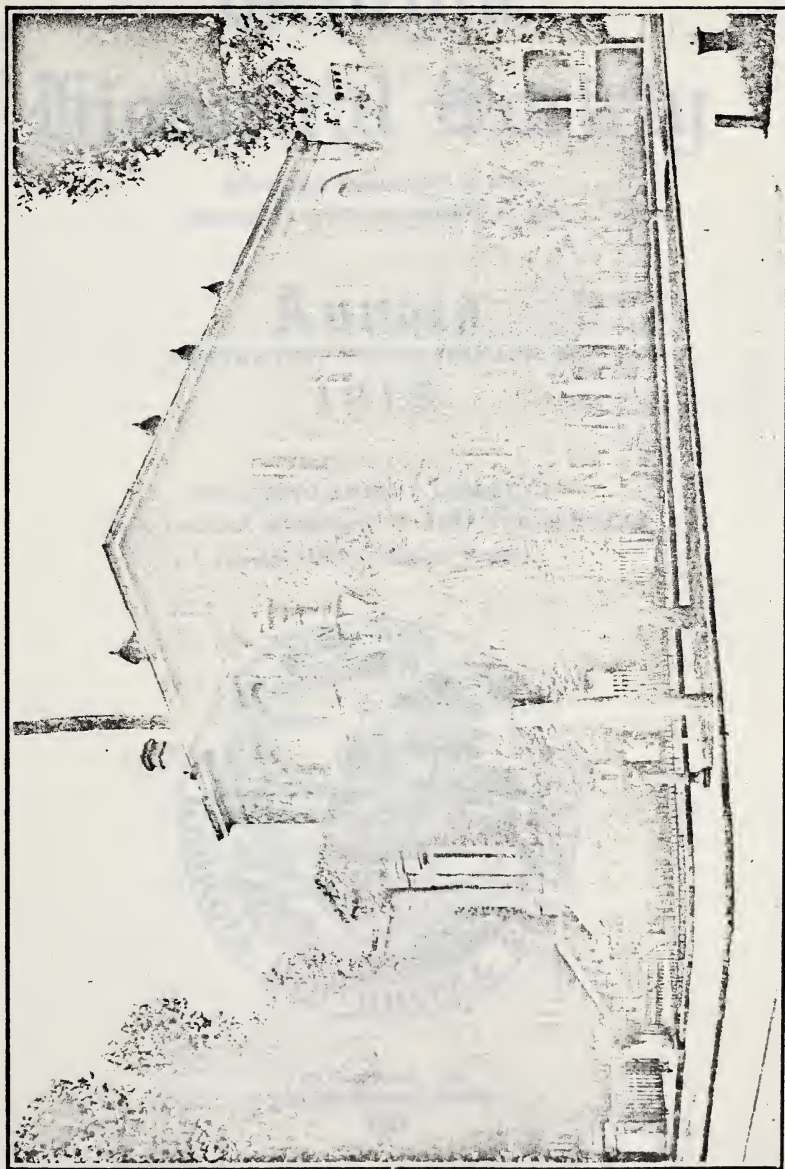
Annals

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 18,
1915

INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
(Georgia Historical Society, Trustee)



SAVANNAH, GA.
THE MORNING NEWS.
1915



HODGSON HALL
(HOME OF GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

Georgia Historical Society

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 12, 1839

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 19, 1839

Annals

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 18,

1915

INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
(Georgia Historical Society, Trustee)



SAVANNAH, GA.
THE MORNING NEWS.
1915

Officers, Curators and Committees

OFFICERS

(For the year 1915)

WILLIAM W. MACKALL,	President
THOMAS J. CHARLTON,	First Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE,	Second Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE,	Corresponding Secretary
CHARLES F. GROVES,	Secretary and Treasurer
WILLIAM HARDEN,	Librarian
WILLIAM HARDEN,	Treasurer, Telfair Trust Fund

CURATORS

To serve until 1918

THOMAS J. CHARLTON
HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
BENJAMIN H. LEVY
J. FLORANCE MINIS

To serve until 1917

WILLIAM W. MACKALL
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON
WILLIAM W. GORDON
CHARLES ELLIS

To serve until 1916

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
GEORGE J. BALDWIN
OTIS ASHMORE
WYMBERLEY J. DeRENNE

STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance:

MR. HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
MR. GEORGE J. BALDWIN
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON
MR. J. FLORANCE MINIS

Printing and Publishing:

MR. OTIS ASHMORE
MR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON
MR. WILLIAM W. MACKALL
MR. J. FLORANCE MINIS

Public Library:

MR. OTIS ASHMORE
MR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON
MR. CHARLES ELLIS
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON
MR. H. WILEY JOHNSON

Telfair Academy:

MR. ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
MR. CHARLES ELLIS
MR. BENJAMIN H. LEVY
MR. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

Georgia Historical Society

Summary of Proceedings, Seventy-Sixth Annual Meeting

The Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held on the evening of February 18, 1915, at Hodgson Hall, President William W. Mackall presiding. There was present a large number of the members of the Society, and also, by invitation, Mr. Gari Melchers, the distinguished Art Adviser of Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Mrs. Melchers.

The Annual Reports of the Officers and Standing Committees were read and approved.

Hon. Walter G. Charlton, Judge of the Superior Court of Chatham County, and Professor Henry Hyvernatt, S. T. D., of Washington, D. C., were unanimously elected honorary members.

Mr. Leonard L. Mackall, Bibliographer and honorary member of the Society, read a carefully prepared paper on the books and pamphlets of the Telfair-Hodgson collection, belonging to the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, and incidentally gave an interesting sketch of the life of William Brown Hodgson. Mr. Mackall also read to the Society a paper on the recent discovery by Dr. Benjamin Rand, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, of Egmont's Journal, which contains a valuable record of the Transactions of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Colony in London. John, Viscount Percival, was the first Earl of Egmont, a great friend and colleague of Oglethorpe, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Colony in London.

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During the course of the meeting the president read from a letter received by him from Mr. Wymberley J. DeRenne, dated Wormsloe, January 21, 1915, the following extract:

"I am having fac-similes of the first two volumes of the Georgia Gazette, 1763-1770 (now in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society) made for the Wormsloe Library. If possible I will have a second copy made for the Georgia Historical Society, which will complete its set."

Seventy-Sixth Annual Report of the President of the Georgia Historical Society

To the Members of the Georgia Historical Society:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Society, I have the honor to submit to the members, the Seventy-sixth Annual Report of the President.

Owing largely to the momentous war drama, which for the past eight months has been, and is still being, enacted throughout the civilized world, diverting the minds of men from the contemplation of past events to the consideration of present problems, the activities of the Society, during the past year, have been confined within narrower limits than I had anticipated at the time I assumed the duties of the office of president. It is gratifying, however, to note, that notwithstanding these untoward conditions, there has been no going backward in the affairs of the Society and the interest of its members in its welfare is still unabated. The Society is on a sound and healthy basis and is fully equipped and prepared to continue to render, as in the past, to the people of Georgia, the inestimable service of preserving for and disseminating among the citizens of the State the great lessons of patriotism, self sacrifice, and devotion to duty taught in its traditions, its annals, and the lives of its illustrious men and women. And here it may not be out of place to observe that, unlike most institutions of a similar character, the Georgia Historical Society has no paid servants whose entire time is devoted to carrying on and fostering the purposes for which the Society was organized. This work is performed by its members as a labor of love, and hence the substantial good which has been accomplished by the Society in the past is a high tribute to the devotion of its membership to Georgia history.

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I will now proceed with the several topics to which it is my duty to make special reference in my annual report.

First:

Curators

The terms of office of four (4) Curators, namely, Mr. J. F. Minis, Mr. H. C. Cunningham, Mr. B. H. Levy and Dr. T. J. Charlton expire on the date of the annual meeting of the present year and it is incumbent on you to select their successors for the term ending February 12, 1918.

Second:

Publications

The only publication by the Society during the past twelve months is the report of the celebration of the Society's Seventy-fifth Anniversary, which was one of the most successful and important occasions in the Society's history. This report was carefully prepared and arranged and printed in excellent taste, reflecting credit on the committee who had in charge the celebration. It contains the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Society, the able address of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, delivered before the Society on the subject of "The History of Historical Societies," a description of the luncheon tendered by the distinguished collector of Georgia history, Mr. W. J. DeRenne, at his country residence, "Wormsloe," to the members of the Society and their guests, affording them an opportunity to inspect the "Little Greek Temple by the Sea," as the beautiful classic library building which, standing on ancestral lands, looks out from beneath a canopy of glorious live oaks, over the waters and marshes of the Skidaway towards the nearby ocean, has been so aptly christened by the eminent jurist and well beloved Georgian, Mr. Justice Lamar, and wherein is housed the most complete and interesting collection of a state's history in this country; also a description of the banquet at the De Soto Hotel, at which the Society entertained many distinguished guests, with

copies of the toasts and speeches which were offered and spoken on that occasion, together with other interesting data.



WORMSLOE LIBRARY OF GEORGIA HISTORY
BELONGING TO WYMBERLEY J. DERENNE

The Society has in contemplation during the current year the publication of the manuscript of the "Hawkins Diary," and steps have already been taken to carry out this project. The Society may also decide to reprint one or more of its earlier publications, copies of which have become rare and for which there has been some demand.

Third:

Public Library

In accordance with the contract between the City of Savannah and the Georgia Historical Society, the Board of Managers of the Public Library have handed in their

annual report, which I herewith submit to the Society. The report shows that the labors of the managers have been eminently successful and that the Public Library as a factor in the education of the people of Savannah has demonstrated its usefulness.

It would seem that the Savannah people owe the Georgia Historical Society a debt of gratitude for putting it in the power of the municipality to offer to its citizens a free circulating library. The Society is aware that the City, through the liberality of the Carnegie Library Fund, has arranged to erect and operate a Public Library of its own, and it is expected that the building for this purpose will be completed in the early part of next year. As soon as the city library is built and is open to the public, the present arrangement existing between the City of Savannah and the Georgia Historical Society will come to an end, and the Society will then be confronted with the consideration of several important problems, involving questions of policy and finance, growing out of the new conditions. It will then be necessary for the Society to determine the lines upon which the library will be operated in the future as to best conserve the purposes of its organization and its usefulness to the public. Then again, under the contract with the city all the books of the present Public Library belong to the Georgia Historical Society and the question will arise as to the terms and conditions upon which the Society will grant to the city the use of such of its books as may have no relation to Georgia history. I am satisfied that the Society in disposing of these and other problems will be actuated by a spirit of liberality towards the city and at the same time protect the rights of the Society. Of the five members of the Board appointed on behalf of the Georgia Historical Society, under the terms of the contract with the city, the term of Mr. W. W. Gordon expired on December 31, 1914; and the president re-appointed him

as a member of the Board, so that the Society is now represented on the Board as follows:

- Mr. Charles Ellis, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1915.
- Mr. Otis Ashmore, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1916.
- Mr. H. W. Johnson, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1917.
- Dr. T. J. Charlton, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
- Mr. W. W. Gordon, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1919.

I desire to express, on behalf of the Society, its thanks to the members of the Board of Managers of the Public Library for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties.

Fourth:

Finances

(a) General Fund.

Your cash last year, excluding the items that go to make up the Permanent Fund, was \$1,247.08. The receipts for the year to February 11, 1915, from dues, interest from Savannah Trust Company and sale of books, have been \$1,192.91. The disbursements for the same period, including cost of publication and distribution of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary report and expenses incidental to the Seventy-fifth Anniversary celebration, amounted to \$1,552.58, so that the present resources, as of Feb. 11, 1915, exclusive of the Permanent Fund, are cash in hand of the Treasurer, \$887.41. Liabilities are substantially nothing.

(b) Permanent Fund.

In accordance with the president's recommendation as contained in his reports of 1911 and 1912 and favorably acted on by the Society at its meeting, February 12, 1912, a Permanent Fund was created to consist of the temporary loan of April 13, 1910, to Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, with interest at 3½%, amounting to \$1,500; all Life Membership Dues (including

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\$200 already collected) and which has been invested since in Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Company 5% Certificate of Deposit; interest paid to May 1, 1914, on the temporary loan of April 13, 1910, to Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, \$224.26; interest from February 11, 1913, to date on Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Company 5% Certificate of Deposit, \$19.56. This Permanent Fund is to be invested from time to time at the discretion of the Curators, subject always to the direction of the Society, and also to be increased by all accretions thereto and by such income as may be received from R. J. Nunn Trust Fund, and no expenditures are to be made therefrom, except on express approval of the Society. While the items making up the Permanent Fund have, since the time its creation was authorized in February, 1912, been easily distinguishable, they have nevertheless not been actually separated until a very recent date. The investment of the Life Membership dues in Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Company 5% Certificate of Deposit has been transferred from Georgia Historical Society to Georgia Historical Society Permanent Fund and \$224.26 representing the interest collected on the note of Georgia Historical Society, Trustee for Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, \$1,500 from April 13, 1910, to May 1, 1914, has likewise been invested in a Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Company 5% Certificate of Deposit in the name of Georgia Historical Society Permanent Fund and the accumulated interest to date on the \$200 Life Membership Certificate, \$19.56 is on deposit in the savings account of the same institution and is drawing $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.

(c) R. J. Nunn Trust Fund.

Attention is called to the statement of the R. J. Nunn Trust Fund under date of December 31, 1914, which is submitted herewith. It will be seen from this statement that it is estimated that the total annual income from the Trust Fund will approximate

\$910 per annum, one-half of which is to be divided equally among six beneficiary societies; this will give to the Georgia Historical Society an income of approximately \$75.00 per annum. It is expected that the distribution of the income will begin in July, 1915, and continue annually thereafter, and the amount received by the Georgia Historical Society will be placed in the Permanent Fund. The other half of the income from the Trust Fund, under the terms of Dr. Nunn's will, must be invested and maintained intact until the investment will amount to \$24,000,000 per annum, which event it is estimated will occur some time in the twenty-third century. In the mind's eye we can picture the celebration which will take place on the happening of that happy event. By that time the City of Savannah will have become the metropolitan port of the South; its spacious avenues will extend to Thunderbolt, White Bluff and the Ogeechee River. It will contain within its beautiful and ample folds a million or more of happy and prosperous citizens. The meeting of the Society will be held in a magnificent temple, specially designed and erected for the occasion. The vast audience hall will occupy the upper story of the temple and will open out on all four sides on broad corridors where, at convenient intervals, will be located landing places for flying machines, the most popular and customary means of locomotion in those days; and there will be assembled the members of the Society numbered by the thousands. The meeting will be presided over by a distinguished woman, a Doctor of Historical Research; for long prior to that date woman will have found her "place in the Sun" and man, by the process of repression, will be reduced to his proper position on the earth. In glancing over the audience, it will be difficult at first to distinguish between sexes, as men and women will be attired alike; for long since then the men will have been deprived of their monopoly in coats and trousers. All will wear the hair short and the faces of both sexes will be smooth and sleek, for in those days, it will be forbidden to the men

to grow beards and mustaches—this accomplishment being the only one, as to which it was found the ladies could not successfully compete with the gentlemen; but a closer inspection will develop the fact that a distinction does exist. The men can be distinguished by their modest and submissive demeanor and the women by their bold and defiant air. The lady president, in the course of her address, will doubtless mention as a curious and interesting historical fact, that the scene over which she was then presiding, was foretold with amazing precision by one of the Society's presidents in his report to the Seventy-sixth Annual Meeting of the Society in the year 1915—the prophecy being the more remarkable, in that it was made by a **mere** man long before woman had attained her supremacy in all departments of life and when she was still engaged in the struggle to free herself from the thralldom to which she had been subjected by male tyrants (particularly husbands). And perhaps she may quote the lines of one of the former "tyrants of our sex" penned, in derision, many centuries before, to illustrate that the condition there presented as an amusing fiction, had since become a stern reality:

"Oh, woman, though only a part of man's rib,
If the story of Genesis don't tell a fib;
Should your naughty companion e'er quarrel
with you,
You are sure to prove the best man of the two."

At this point, the president will transfix with her eye a little dejected-faced man occupying a seat on the front row.

Fifth:

Telfair Academy

The Georgia Historical Society is the Trustee of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences and it therefore becomes my duty to report to the Society the operations of this trust. This I will do in general terms, referring the

Society to the comprehensive report of Col. A. R. Lawton, the Chairman of the Committee on Telfair Academy, to which Committee has been delegated the duty of managing this trust, and I take pleasure in testifying to the able and conscientious manner in which such duty has been discharged.

When we consider the limited appropriations which the Committee has had at their disposal with which to purchase pictures and to create in our community a love for art, it is quite remarkable what has been accomplished in this respect in so short a time and it is exceedingly gratifying to note that the people of Savannah are gradually realizing that they have in their midst a collection of art treasures, which, though limited in number, are worthy of a place in the halls of the best art museums in the country. I cannot pass from this topic without expressing the thanks of the Society to our Art Adviser, Mr. Gari Melchers, by whose invaluable service and unselfish co-operation the Academy has been enabled to add to its collection during the past several years a number of delightful paintings by some of the world's greatest modern artists. The connection of Mr. Melchers with the Academy has given it a prestige with artists and art collectors in all parts of the country, which it would not otherwise enjoy.

The thanks of the Society are due Mr. Charles Deering, a wealthy and cultured gentleman, who chancing to be present with Mr. Melchers when the latter was endeavoring to secure for the Academy a painting by Gaston La Touche ("La Tour Eiffel vue du Trocadero"), but the price of which was beyond the ability of the Academy to pay, generously supplemented the amount at Mr. Melcher's disposal for this purpose by contributing the sum of F2,200, and also to Mrs. Anna B. Karow for presenting to the Academy one of the charming Provincetown sketches of the eminent American artist, Mr. Charles W. Hawthorne, entitled "On the Dunes." It will be also appropriate for me to express on behalf of the Society, its appreciation of the services of

Mr. Leonard L. Mackall, a bibliographer of experience, in assorting, re-arranging and tabulating the books and manuscripts belonging to the Telfair Academy. Mr. Mackall, during social visits to the city, has devoted, without compensation, several weeks of his time to this work, with the result that the Academy has now in its possession the necessary information to enable the Society to determine intelligently what disposition should be made of its books and manuscripts.

It is also exceedingly gratifying to the president to advise the Society that Miss Elizabeth Beckwith has undertaken to give at the Academy a series of talks on Art, with the hope of instilling into the young people of Savannah a spirit of love for Art. Miss Beckwith is peculiarly qualified for this work and I predict that the result will be both beneficial and lasting. I bespeak for her the sympathy and co-operation of the members of the Society.

The criticism is sometimes made that there is some incongruity in the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences by the Georgia Historical Society, that the objects of the two institutions are so dissimilar. This view does not appeal to me. I see no reason why History and Art may not trace "the sands of time" hand in hand. History tells the stories of the past and Art illustrates them. We read of Oglethorpe, the great founder of Georgia, and yet how much less our interest in his career and achievements would be, if his form and features had not been made familiar to us and the striking events of his life had not been punctuated by the brush and chisel of painter and sculptor. Perhaps, the beneficent lady who bequeathed to the people of Savannah a museum of Art, had this in mind when she made the Georgia Historical Society the guardian of her bequest.

Sixth:

Membership

There has been but slight change in the membership of the Society in the past year. At the last annual meeting

we had on our roll 173 members; during the year we lost, by resignation, 3 members, and we have taken in 9 new members, and the present membership numbers 179.

The wisdom of the amendment to the by-laws of the Society making women eligible to membership has been fully justified, and I take pleasure in testifying to the fact that the ladies have proven themselves to be among the most zealous and enthusiastic members of the Society and on more occasions than one the work of the Society has been benefited by their advice and suggestions.

"Let no man value at a little price
A virtuous woman's counsels; her wing spirit
Is feathered oftentimes with heavenly words."

As the principal income of the Society is derived from membership dues, it is, of course, desirable, that the membership should be increased as rapidly as possible. Upon examination, it will be found that the membership of the Society for the most part is confined to citizens of Savannah. This should not be. The Georgia Historical Society is a State institution; it has to do with the history of Georgia, which includes every section of the State. I am inclined to think that if some systematic effort should be exerted in this direction, the Society may be enabled to awake the interest of the citizens of Georgia generally in an institution whose sole purpose is to gather, preserve and transmit to future generations the facts and causes which have tended to make Georgia a great and prosperous State.

In this connection a suggestion has been offered which if it can be acted on favorably will, in my opinion, go far to accomplish the desired result. Namely, the publication by the Society of a monthly or quarterly periodical to be distributed among its members. By this means non-resident members would be enabled to keep up with the work of the Society, and if interested in historical matters, would be furnished a channel through which they could be advised of interesting historical events, and by which they could

themselves contribute to the history of the State by the publication of facts or incidents as might have come within their own knowledge. In other words, such a periodical would bring all members in closer touch and a non-resident member would feel that his subscription did not represent merely a sentiment, but secures for him a useful and pleasant asset.

Seventh:

Gifts

I desire to express on behalf of the Society, our thanks for the following gifts of historical interest:

Copies of twenty (20) addresses by Mr. Jos. B. Cumming, Augusta.

Presented by Mrs. Wm. Harden: One volume of *Art Treasures of England*; Two volumes of *Works of Shakespeare*.

Presented by Mr. Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta: An original drawing, entitled "Burning the Yazoo Act."

Presented by Mr. A. F. Churchill, of Savannah: One framed Confederate States of America 6% Bond, No. 5952, with all coupons attached.

Presented by Mr. W. E. White, of Athens, Ga.: One book, entitled "The Early History of Jackson County, Georgia."

For the details of the work in the various departments of the Society, I beg to refer to the reports of the officers and of the chairmen of the various committees.

In conclusion, I desire to state that at the time I accepted the office of the President of the Society, I did so reluctantly and only because my fellow Curators kindly and persistently urged my acceptance. By education, experience and temperament I feel myself to be totally unfit for this position, and for this reason I think it would be a part of wisdom for the Society at this time to select some more capable executive officer.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM W. MACKALL,

President.

Annual Report of Charles F. Groves, Secretary and Treasurer

Savannah, Ga., February 11, 1915.

The Society has a membership of 180, composed of 34 women, 126 men, 2 life, 7 honorary and 11 corresponding.

During the year four active men members and five women members were added to the membership. During the same period three active members resigned.

Cash balance February 2, 1914, \$1,247.08.

Cash balance February 11, 1915, 887.41.

Dues collected for the current year, since last Annual Report, amounted to \$1,070, of which \$120 was received from women and \$950 from men. Back dues, to-wit, for 1913, amounted to \$40. Total amount of dues collected since last Annual Report, \$1,110. Other income, being interest on savings account and proceeds from the sale of books, amounted to \$82.91. Total receipts from all sources, \$1,192.91.

Dues unpaid for the current year amount to \$315, and for previous years, \$240; total \$555.

Disbursements for the year amounted to \$1,552.58, of which \$1,360.61 was on account of the 75th Anniversary Celebration in February, 1914; \$75 due to publication of the new Telfair Catalogue; \$58.25 compensation to the Secretary and Treasurer; \$57.22 stationery, printing, minute books and stamps, and \$1.50 exchange on checks.

The disbursements exceeded the receipts by \$359.67; so that the balance of \$1,247.08 on deposit with Savannah Trust Company February 2, 1914, is reduced to \$887.41 February 11, 1915.

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In addition to the above the Society has a Permanent Fund of \$1,943.82 which consists of a 3½% note for \$1,500 of Georgia Historical Society, Trustee for Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, dated April 13, 1910, (interest paid to May 1, 1914); a 5% Certificate of Deposit of Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Co. for \$200, representing two life memberships, and another 5% Certificate of Deposit of Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Co. for \$224.26, representing interest collected to May 1, 1914, on the \$1,500 note, and interest credited by Chatham Real Estate & Improvement Co. in savings account on Certificates of Deposit to January 1, 1915, amounting to \$19.56. The additions to the Permanent Fund during the year consist of interest as indicated above.

Therefore the Society's General Fund amounts to \$887.41 and its Permanent Fund \$1,943.82. Total \$2,831.23.

There are no outstanding obligations.

Insurance is carried to the extent of \$40,000, being \$15,000 on the library books and \$25,000 on the Hodgson Hall building.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. GROVES,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Committee on Printing and Publishing

Savannah, Ga., February 18, 1915.

To the Georgia Historical Society:

The Committee on Printing and Publishing begs leave to report that it has examined the unpublished manuscripts in possession of the Society with a view of selecting material for a new volume of our proceedings. The following named manuscripts are the most important among those still unpublished:

Hawkins Papers: These papers are embraced in several bound volumes in the form of note-books in the handwriting of Col. Benjamin Hawkins. They pertain to the Indian affairs of which he was agent. They are as follows:

Diary and letters of Hawkins from Nov. 19, 1796, to July 1, 1797. Describes the Creek Country in Georgia, Indian customs, manners, the topography of the country, treaties, etc. About 250 pages, in good condition.

Notes on the Treaty at Fort Wilkinson, the difficulties involved, the details of the deliberations of the Commissioners with the Indians, etc. Dated April, 1802. 30 pages.

An account of a conference with the Indians at a meeting of the Chiefs at Tuckabatchee in May, 1798. 33 pages.

An account of Indian Conferences. About 50 pages.

Account Books, showing disbursements to Indians, 1797-1800. Fragmentary and unimportant.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain and mark the boundary lines agreeably to treaties between the Indian Nations and the United States. February 28, 1797. About 50 pages.

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Account of the Proceedings of the treaties at So. West Point in Tennessee and several other places West. Interesting and valuable. It relates to cession of territory south of the Ohio River, but does not appear to relate to the present territory of the State of Georgia. Dated August, 1801. About 1,000 pages.

Letters of R. Thomas to Hawkins, about Indian affairs at Cussetas, 1797-1798. About 75 pages.

Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, April, 1797, to May 16, 1798. Apparently of importance. 262 pages in good condition.

Letters of General Lachlan McIntosh to Washington, Lee, Elbert, Howe and others, about the beginning of the Revolution, concerning the military affairs of the state. About 60 letters, in rather bad condition.

Notes of General James Jackson on Ramsay's History of the Revolution in South Carolina. A valuable criticism.

Letter Book of General James Jackson, 1788 to 1796. Pertains chiefly to military and Indian affairs. About 200 pages with about 175 words to a page. In handwriting of Gen. James Jackson.

Letter Books of Governors John Martin and Edward Telfair.

Abstracts of Documents Relating to the State of Georgia between 1755 and 1824, and in 1893 in possession of Reginald Bolton, 110 Leadenhall St., London, and Worsley Road, Hamstead, England. A manuscript abstract of deeds, chiefly, granted to parties in Georgia. A number of other documents are listed. In excellent condition, and well indexed.

Letter Book of Philip Box, Postmaster at Savannah, 1804 to 1808. Letters chiefly to Postmaster General. About 80 pages.

Sales Book of Georgia Galphin, a merchant of Silver Bluff on the Savannah River. About 100 pages of sales of ordinary articles kept in a store at that time for Indians and others. Presented to the Society by Hon. George R. Black, M. C. from First District of Georgia.

A Number of Miscellaneous Letters on Various Subjects.

Besides these there is in the Telfair Library a collection of letters which are copies of originals directed by Clay and Telfair to merchants in England during the period from 1750 to 1790, and pertaining to various commercial transactions between these prominent business parties of that time. The committee has not yet had time to examine carefully these letters, and hence it feels uncertain of their value. Considering, however, the interesting period of our history covered by them, it is probable that they contain many matters of importance in a historical study of our colonial and Revolutionary history.

We have ample material for another volume, but in view of the relative value of these manuscripts the Committee recommends that the matter of further examination of the manuscripts and of the publication of a suitable volume be referred to the Committee for action.

Respectfully submitted,

WYMBERLEY J. DeRENNE,

Chairman.

Bibliography
of
The Georgia Historical Society

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. I. Savannah, 1840.

8vo, pp. xii, 307, (1).

Contents: Introduction. Oration before the Society at the celebration of their first anniversary, February 12, 1840, by W. Law; New and Accurate Account of the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia (by J. Oglethorpe), London, 1733; A Voyage to Georgia, 1735, by F. Moore, London, 1744; An Impartial Inquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia (by B. Martyn), London, 1741; Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, with regard to the Trade of Great Britain (etc.), with Some Account of the Country, and the Designs of the Trustees (by B. Martyn), London, 1733; Sketch of the Life of Gen. James Oglethorpe, by Thomas Spalding.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. II. Savannah, 1842.

8vo, pp. (6) 336.

Contents: Introduction. Discourse before the Society at their second anniversary, February 12, 1841, (by W. B. Stevens); A New Voyage to Georgia, by a Young Gentleman, 2d ed., London, 1737; A State of the Province of Georgia, attested upon oath in the Court of Savannah, November 10, 1740, (by William Stephens), London, 1740; A Brief Account of the Causes that have Retarded the Progress of the Colony

of Georgia, by P. Tailfer, H. Anderson, D. Douglas, Charleston, 1741; An Account Showing the Progress of the Colony of Georgia from its Establishment (by B. Martyn), London, 1741. Appendix: Account of the Society; Constitution; By-laws; Act of Incorporation; Officers. Members, 1842.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III, part 1. Savannah, 1848.

8vo, pp. 88.

Contents: Introduction. Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Hawkins; The Creek Confederacy (by W. B. Hodgson); A Sketch of the Creek Country, in 1798 and 1799 (by B. Hawkins). Appendix; Indian Treaties, 1773-1796. \$1.00

No other part of this volume was issued. The Society published no more collections until 1873, when the publication was resumed with the designation of Vol. III, disregarding this first part.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. vi, 428.

Contents: Preface. Letters from General Oglethorpe to the Trustees of the Colony, October, 1735, to August, 1744; Report of Governor Sir James Wright to Lord Dartmouth on the Condition of the Colony, September 20, 1773; Letters from Governor Sir James Wright to the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord George Germain, Secretaries of State for America, August 24, 1774, to February 16, 1782. Appendix: Casimir Pulaski, address before the Society by C. C. Jones, Jr., upon the celebration of its thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871; address before the Society by R. D. Arnold, July 24, 1871. \$2.00

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Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. IV. Savannah, 1878.

2.00 8vo, pp. 263, 64. Illus. Plans.

Contents: The Dead Towns of Georgia, (by Charles C. Jones, Jr.); Itinerant Observations in America, reprinted from the London Magazine, 1745-46.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. V. Published by the Savannah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a Contribution to Georgia History. Savannah, Ga., 1901.

1.00 Pt. I, pp. xiv, 139 (this part only published by D.A.R.). Contents: Proceedings of the Georgia Provincial Congress; Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, 3d November, 1775, to 17th February, 1777; Account of the Siege of Savannah, from a British Source.

Pt. II, pp. 223. (This part was published by Mr. W. J. DeRenne as a contribution to Georgia History.)

0.00 Contents: Order Book of Samuel Elbert, Colonel and Brigadier General in the Continental Army, October, 1776, to November, 1778; Letter Book of Governor Samuel Elbert, from January, 1785, to November, 1785.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VI. Savannah, 1904.

2.00 8vo, pp. vii, 245. Portrait.

Contents: The letters of Hon. James Habersham, 1756-1776.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VII. Savannah, 1909-1913.

1.00 Pt. I, pp. 70.

Contents: Letters of Montiano—Siege of St. Augustine.

Pt. II, pp. 53. Maps and plans.

Contents: Oglethorpe Monument. Illustrated.

Pt. III, pp. 112.

Contents: The Spanish Official Account of the Attack on the Colony of Georgia, in America, and of its Defeat on St. Simons Island by General James Oglethorpe. Portrait and Maps.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VIII. Savannah, 1913.

Contents: Letters of Joseph Clay, merchant of Savannah, 1776-1793; and a list of ships and vessels entered at the port of Savannah, for May, 1765, 1766, and 1767. Ills.

Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society, February 12, 1840. By William Law. Savannah, 1840.

8vo. pp. 43.

On the early settlements and history of Georgia.

Pamphlet.

Historical lecture on Sergeant Jasper before the Society, 1841. By Robert M. Charlton.

8vo.

Dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. By Thaddeus Mason Harris. Boston, 1841.

8vo, pp. xxii, 424. Portrait. Folded map.

Pamphlet.

A discourse before the Society, February 12, 1841. By William Bacon Stevens. Savannah, 1841.

8vo, pp. 40.

On the events of the Revolution in Georgia.

Collections of Ga Hist Soc. Vol. IX.

1918 -

Cont. of the J. B. O'Connell

Pamphlet.

A discourse on the qualifications and duties of an historian, delivered before the Society on its fourth anniversary, February 13, 1841. By Mitchell King. Savannah. Published by a resolution of the Society, 1843.

8vo. pp. 23.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society, March 7, 1843. By John Elliott Ward. Savannah, 1843.

8vo, pp. 22.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society at the Unitarian Church, Tuesday evening, March 14, 1843. By William A. Caruthers, M. D. Savannah, 1843.

8vo, pp. 36.

Pamphlet.

A high civilization, the moral duty of Georgians. A discourse before the Society, February 12, 1844. By Stephen Elliott, Jr. Savannah, 1844.

8vo, pp. 21.

Pamphlet.

Lecture before the Society, February 29, and March 4, 1844, on the subject of education. By Samuel K. Talmage. Savannah, 1844.

8vo, pp. 24.

Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society on the occasion of its sixth anniversary, February 12, 1845. By Alonzo Church. Savannah, 1845.

8vo, pp. 34, 6.

Pamphlet.

The romance of life. A historical lecture before the Society on the 14th of January, 1845. By Robert M. Charlton. Savannah, 1845.

8vo, pp. 19.

O. P.

A History of Georgia, from its first discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the present constitution in 1798. By William B. Stevens. 2 vols. New York. 1847, 1859.

Two vols., 8vo. Plates. Plan. Map.

Prepared at the request of the Society and published under its auspices. Pecuniary aid was rendered by the Society for the publication of the second volume.

4

Broadside.

Proceedings of meeting, January 7, 1855.

O. P.

Pamphlet.

Address delivered before the Society on its nineteenth anniversary, February 12, 1858. By John E. Ward. Savannah, 1858.

8vo, pp. 24.

O. P.

Pamphlet.

Indian remains in Southern Georgia. Address before the Society on its twentieth anniversary, February 12, 1859. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 25.

O. P.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 15.

O. P.

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Pamphlet.

A reply to a resolution of the Society, read before the Society at its anniversary meeting, February 12, 1866. By Stephen Elliott. Savannah, 1866. 8vo, pp. 13.

Pamphlet.

Eulogy on the life and character of Stephen Elliott. By Solomon Cohen. Written and published at the request of the Society. Savannah, 1867. 8vo, pp. 18.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1871. 8vo, pp. 27.

Wilde's Summer Rose; or, the Lament of the Captive.

An authentic account of the origin, mystery, and explanation of R. H. Wilde's alleged plagiarism. By Anthony Barclay, and with his permission published by the Society. Savannah, 1871. Published in both bound and unbound form. 8vo, pp. 70.

Casimir Pulaski.

An address delivered before the Society by Charles C. Jones, Jr., upon the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871. Savannah, 1873. 8vo, pp. 28. Large paper. Also included in Vol. III of the Society's collections.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings, resolutions and communications, commemorative of Edward J. Harden, attorney for the City of Savannah and president of the Society, who died April 19, 1873. Savannah, 1873. 8vo, pp. 31.

The Siege of Savannah in 1779, as described in Two Contemporaneous Journals of French Officers of the Fleet of Count d'Estaing. Albany, 1874.

4vo, pp. 77. Folded map.

Edited by Charles C. Jones, Jr., and dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

D. P.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the dedication of Hodgson Hall, by the Society, on occasion of its thirty-seventh anniversary, February 14, 1876. Savannah, 1876.

8vo, pp. 29. Photograph.

O. P.

Pamphlet.

Sergeant William Jasper. An address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, in Savannah, Ga., on the 3rd of January, 1876. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., (Albany). Printed for the Society, 1876.

8vo, pp. 36.

Same. Albany, J. Munsell, 1876.

8vo, pp. 36.

O. P.

Gettysburg.

By Lafayette McLaws. (Read before the Society.) **Southern Historical Society Papers.** Vol. vii, pp. 64-90. Richmond, 1879.

J. P.

Pamphlet.

Reminiscences of service with the first volunteer regiment of Georgia, in Charleston Harbor in 1863. An address before the Society. March 3, 1879. By Charles H. Olmstead. Savannah, 1879.

8vo, pp. 15.

The same in **Southern Historical Society Papers**, Vol. ii, pp. 118-125, 158-171. Richmond, 1883.

O. P.

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Pamphlet.

P. ²⁵¹Hernando De Soto. The adventures encountered and the route pursued by the Adelantado during his march through the territory embraced within the present limits of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Read before the Society. Savannah, 1880.
8vo, pp. 42. (1). Portrait.

Pamphlet.

Anniversary address before the Society on the 14th of February, 1881. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Savannah, 1881.
8vo, pp. 40.

Title on cover reads: "The Georgia Historical Society; its Founders, Patrons and Friends."

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1883.
8vo, pp. 31 (1).

Pamphlet.

A suggestion as to the origin of the plan of Savannah. Remarks by William Harden before the Society, September 7, 1885. Savannah, 1885.
8vo, pp. 4. No title page.

Pamphlet.

The life and services of the Hon. Maj. Gen. Samuel Elbert, of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. An address before the Society, at Savannah, on the 6th of December, 1886. Printed for the Society. Cambridge, 1887.
8vo, pp. 48.

Pamphlet.

A brief sketch of the life and writings of Sidney Lanier. By Charles N. West. An address delivered before the Society on the 5th of December, 1887. Printed for the Society. Savannah, 1888.

8vo, pp. 25.

Pamphlet.

The interest and efficiency of woman in the development of literature and art. Address delivered at the annual meeting, February 12, 1889. By Henry R. Jackson, president of the Society. Savannah, 1889.

8vo, pp. 15.

Pamphlet.

The life and times of William Harris Crawford, of Georgia. An address delivered by Charles N. West, A. M., before the Society, May 2, 1892. Savannah, 1892.

8vo, pp. 45.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1894.

8vo, pp. 35.

Pamphlet.

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8vo, pp. 28.

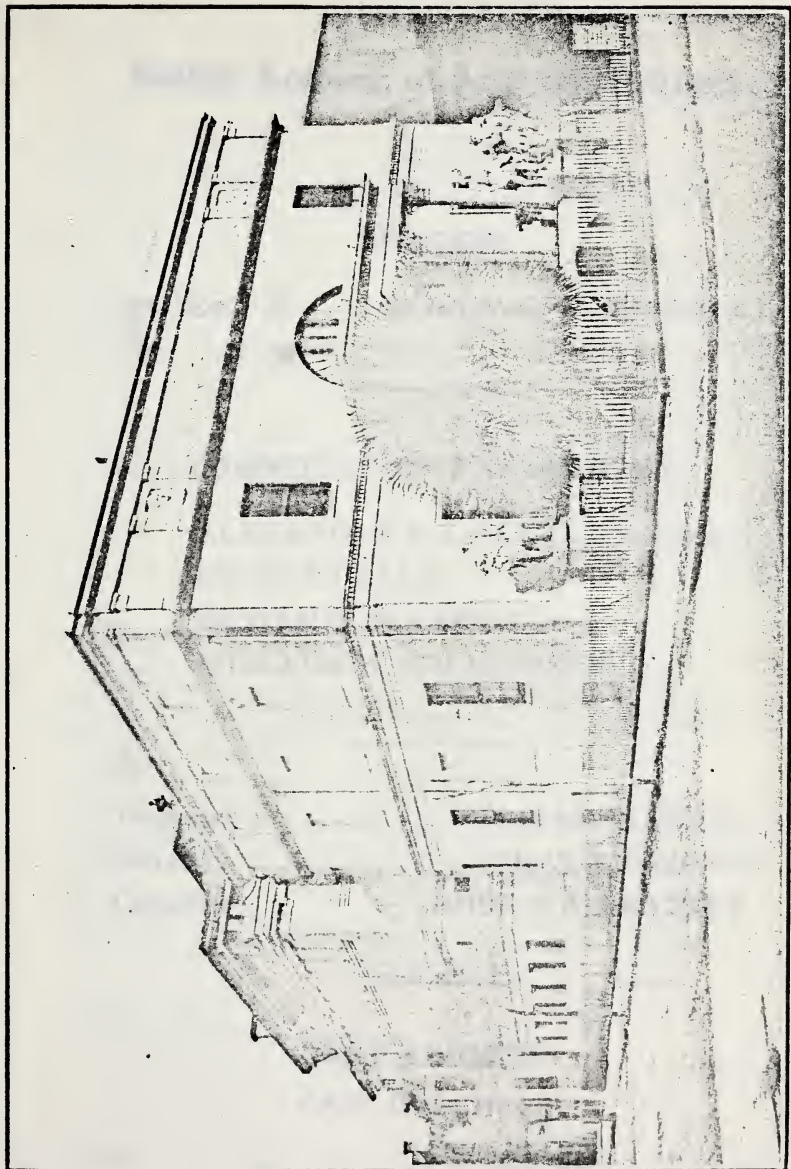
Pamphlet.

75th annual reports of officers, addresses, bibliography of the Society, list of officers and members, constitution and by-laws, acts of incorporation, Miss Telfair's trust deed, extract from the Telfair will, etc.

pp. 108.

List of Unpublished Manuscripts

1. Hawkins Papers.
2. Letters of General Lachlan McIntosh to Washington, Lee, Elbert, Howe and others.
3. Notes of General James Jackson on Ramsay's History of the Revolution in South Carolina.
4. Letter Book of General Jackson, 1788 to 1796.
5. Letter Books of Governors John Martin and Edward Telfair.
6. Abstracts of Documents Relating to the State of Georgia between 1755 and 1824.
7. Letter Book of Philip Box, Postmaster at Savannah, 1804 to 1808.
8. Sales Book of Georgia Galphin.
9. A number of Miscellaneous Letters on Various subjects.



TELFAR ACADEMY

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

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BENJAMIN H. LEVY

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

TreasurerWILLIAM HARDEN

SecretaryCHAS. F. GROVES

CustodianMISS N. A. BRADLEY

ART ADVISER

GARI MELCHERS

Annual Report of William Harden

Treasurer

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

1914

February 1, Balance on Hand..... \$ 6,371.92

RECEIPTS

Augusta & Savannah Railroad Dividends....	\$5,000.00	
From sale of Tickets.....	67.25	
From sale of Catalogues.....	37.75	
Interest on Deposits.....	172.29	5,277.29
		<hr/>
		\$11,649.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$1,840.00	
Pictures	2,523.24	
Repairs	193.00	
Fuel	235.50	
Burglar Alarm Service.....	150.00	
Telephone Service	39.96	
Lighting	12.00	
Interest on Loan	224.26	
Printing	249.50	
Supplies	106.46	
Labor	13.45	
Water Rent	22.96	
Insurance	10.00	
Sundries	25.36	
Art Adviser's Traveling Expenses.....	70.00	5,715.69
		<hr/>

1915

February 1, Balance on Hand..... 5,933.52

\$11,649.21

THE GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY 41

Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1914.

To the Board of Curators of the Georgia Historical Society,
Savannah, Ga.:

The Committee on Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences submits herewith its Annual Report for the year ending this day:

Attendance

The attendance for the year has been: free days 3,359 visitors against 3,196 visitors in the preceding year; pay days 279 visitors against 522 visitors in the preceding year.

Finances

The finances of the Academy are in satisfactory condition. The loan of \$1,500 from Georgia Historical Society is still unpaid, but interest thereon to May 1, 1914, amounting to \$224.26 has been paid.

After remitting to Paris for the purchases of pictures \$2,523.24, the cash on hand February 1, 1915, was \$5,933.52 against \$6,371.92 February 1, 1914. This includes the Button Gwinnett Fund of \$2,800, the balance without this being \$3,133.52.

Analysis of the accounts of the Academy for seven (7) years shows in round numbers the following results as fair annual averages of its income, receipts and disbursements for those years:

RECEIPTS

Income from Endowment.....	\$5,000.00
From Interest on Bank Deposits.....	75.00
From Admission Fees and Sale of Catalogues	100.00
Total Average Income	<u>\$5,175.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$1,900.00
Repairs and Improvements	1,100.00
Fuel and Water	200.00
Telephone and Lights	50.00
Insurance and Burglar Alarm	425.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
Total Disbursements	<u>\$3,975.00</u>
Average Amount Available for Acquisitions.....	1,200.00
	<u>\$5,175.00</u>

During the seven (7) years indicated the account for repairs and improvements has been unusually large because of the painting of the entire outside of the building and the conversion of the entire second story of the old Telfair residence into galleries with skylights. These items alone involved an expenditure of about \$5,500, increasing the average for the seven years by about \$800. We have about reached the limit of permanent improvements, and it is well within the limits of conservatism to estimate an annual average of \$1,800 to \$2,000 as available for the new acquisitions.

During the year the City kindly contributed \$204.36 to the payment by the Academy of a like amount assessed against its property for the paving of Barnard Street.

Acquisitions

But four pictures have been acquired during the year—three at a cost of \$1,000, by Henri Martin (not hitherto represented in the gallery): (1) study for his decorative picture "Labor" in the Palace of Justice, Paris; (2) a landscape entitled "Puy l'Eveque"; (3) the head of a young girl entitled "tete de fillette"; and (4) "View of the Eiffel Tower from the Trocadero" by Gaston La Touche, whose pastel of "Ballet Dancers" we already possessed. The cost of the Gaston La Touche was 7,000 francs, of which 2,201.90 francs were generously contributed by Mr. Chas. Deering of Chicago, who was in Paris at the time of the negotiations for the pictures with the widow of La Touche. The net cost to the Academy of the picture is less than \$1,000.

With the approval of Mr. Melchers, we have accepted as a loan and hung in the Academy a painting of the "Finding of Moses" belonging to Miss Elisabeth Beckwith and Mrs. A. R. Lawton, acquired by their father about fifty (50) years ago from the celebrated collection of Mr. Waldo of New Orleans, and supposed to be an original by Nicolas Poussin, the great French Court painter of the Seventeenth Century. Unless and until its authenticity shall be established it will be catalogued "attributed to Poussin."

Mrs. Edward Karow has just presented to the Academy a painting by Chas. W. Hawthorne, which has not yet been hung, but which will prove a great addition to our collections.

The new catalogue, completed chiefly by Miss Beckwith, was distributed in the spring of 1914. It is a very creditable one.

Last year the Curators, after determining to use the Button Gwinnett Fund of \$2,800, or such portion thereof as might be necessary, to acquire one of the works of Mr. Gari Melchers, made an appropriation of \$5,000 from the general funds of the Academy for the purchase of works of Art. Of this \$1,959.62 (taking a franc at 20 cents) has been expended for the three pictures by Henri Martin and the one by La Touche, leaving an unexpended balance of \$3,040.38, of which \$617.96 was remitted to P. Navez in Paris and stands with him to our credit. Your Committee recommends a further appropriation of \$2,000, available when July dividends are collected. The status will then be:

Unexpended Balance on Former Appropriation	\$3,040.38
Present Appropriation	2,000.00
Total General Appropriation	<u>\$5,040.38</u>
Button Gwinnett Fund	2,800.00
Aggregate	<u>\$7,840.38</u>

With the kind assistance of Miss Sara Hallowell, we effected a verbal contract with Auguste Rodin, the great sculptor, for a bronze replica of one of his splendid group of the "Bourgeois de Calais." This was just before the beginning of the European war, and all our efforts to communicate with Rodin and put the contract into formal shape have been unsuccessful. Perhaps we shall not succeed in acquiring this great addition to our gallery, but the efforts of your Committee in this direction will continue unabated.

Buffalo Exposition

We loaned to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy at Buffalo our portrait of George Hitchcock by J. J. Shannon and our "Early Spring in Holland" by George Hitchcock for a memorial exhibit of Hitchcock's works. Both pictures have been returned in good condition and are now again in place.

Books and Manuscripts

The disposition of the Telfair books and manuscripts will be covered by the report of the Committee on Library, to whose jurisdiction they have been confided.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON,

Chairman.

Report on the Books now in the Telfair Academy

To the President of the Georgia Historical Society:

The Telfair Academy contains some three or four thousand books and pamphlets on many subjects—history, biography, travels, philology, in many languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portugese, Greek, Latin, Arabic and various other oriental languages. Some of them belong to Miss Mary Telfair, her brother Alexander, and her sisters, Mrs. Haig and Mrs. Hodgson; others to Mr. Hodgson; others were inherited from earlier Telfairs or from the Gibbons family; still others, mainly on architecture and in German, were once the property of Mr. Wetter. Their value and interest is extremely various, and hence the Society has naturally long been anxious to know more about them and what to do with them.

For almost four years I have taken an active interest in these books. My attention was first called to them through Mrs. J. F. Minis, who had devoted much time to them; and then Colonel Lawton as President of the Georgia Historical Society and Chairman of the Committee on Telfair Academy, asked me to examine and classify them. In addition to many references in letters to him dated April 18, 1912 (substantially incorporated in the minutes of the Society's meeting on May 6, following), April 16, 1913, and January 31, 1914, I sent with this last letter a full report on them as classified by me in 1913.

That report was duly bound up with the minutes of the Society, and its classification was approved by the Library Committee to which it has been referred, but it was prelimi-

nary, since all the books then in the upstairs north-east corner room of course could not remain where they then were.

But it is very difficult to move books without mixing them up, hence it was necessary for me to begin all over again with those moved during my absence. This time I have been able to classify more carefully not only all the books which I had seen before, but also all the others, including pamphlets and periodicals boxed in the basement. In addition, I have re-arranged all the papers in the Curators' room, and such of the papers in the basement as seem to relate to Mr. Hodgson.

While going through the Hodgson papers I found out many unknown facts about him and his work, and was thus able to read an informal paper on the subject to the Society at our last annual meeting. Since then I have already discovered much more, for instance, that his 1830 collection of Arabic and other oriental manuscripts was sold to the British Museum, London; and I am continuing my researches.

Some 25 of the valuable Hodgson Oriental manuscripts and books were until this year still unidentified, and Prof. Hyvernats kindly listed them for us as he had done the others (about 35) formerly lent to the Smithsonian Institute. He has listed in all 27 manuscripts and 32 printed books. Both lists and the correspondence on the subject are now in the same loose-leaf holder (placed with these books itself to which they relate) containing also the photographic reproduction of Hodgson's own 1830 printed catalogue. Prof. Hyvernats urges us to print at least the manuscript now shown in the case in the Telfair Room (see below). Mr. Hodgson's letter-books and other papers are in the Manuscript Press to the left on entering the Curators' room.

All the books in the Telfair Academy are now carefully classified and distributed in cases duly labelled as follows:

Case 1: Georgia, History, etc., Hodgson (contains many books of great value).

Case 2: History, Biography, Travels (below, unbound books, Spain, Africa, etc.).

Case 3: Miscellaneous, (Medicine, Law, also odd volumes, etc.).

Case 4: Novels, Biographies of Women, Religious, School Books.

Case 5: Show case in the Telfair Room.

Case 6: Spanish History, Classics, etc.

Case 7: Northern Africa, Philology, Goethe, Botany, Art, etc.

Case 8: Philology, Botany, Art. (This is the large press in the room over the book room.)

Case 9: Old Books, Spectator, Curious, etc.

Case 10: Books Printed in America about 1800.

In the Basement there are also:

A. South-east corner room: Some old United States Government Reports—probably of no real value.

B. Adjoining room: No. 1, South wall, box containing Southern periodicals (of value).

No. 2, West wall, large box containing a large number of Blackwood's Magazine (American Edition) and others mostly of little value.

C. North-east corner room: No. 1, Box of hopeless religious books.

No. 2, Various old periodicals and many numbers of the Southern Presbyterian Review (Columbia, S. C.), which continued during the war. Probably almost all worth keeping.

No. 3, Box of old novels, etc., printed about 1830. All of very little value.

No. 4, Box of interesting old manuscript account-books (Gibbons' family, etc.).

Nos. 5 and 6, Boxes of various old manuscript—letters, etc.; also a few Georgia newspapers about 1820.

(N. B.: I have not systematically examined the papers in boxes 5 and 6 in this room.)

As to the card catalogue of all these books, I must again emphasize the fact that, as explained in my previous report, though I have revised or re-written a large number of the cards, I have not had time to correct them all—which would be a very laborious undertaking. Probably a few books are still uncatalogued, but all are duly classified on the shelves of the cases, and also in the drawers of Case 1, which contains those of most value.

Though of course not so evidently temporary as when many of the books lay about on the floor upstairs, even the present arrangement, the result of so much labor, is itself still only provisional, only means to an end after all.

Whatever Miss Telfair may have thought or said long ago, it is a fact that the Telfair Academy is today and will remain an Art Gallery pure and simple, with no use for books except on Art, and no room for them either—except temporarily by sufferance. Already they cannot possibly be made really accessible, and in a couple of years they may be crowded out by pictures and driven down into the cellar, where they would be practically as inaccessible as at the bottom of the Savannah River.

Thus we must decide what to do with them. It cannot have been the real wish of Miss Telfair that all these books should remain practically of no use whatever to anybody. On the contrary it is quite safe to assume that she would have wished them so disposed of as to be of most use to those best able to use them.

Hodgson's Oriental Manuscripts and books and works on Oriental Philology form a group to themselves (Cases 5 and 8); his personal manuscripts being in the Manuscript Press. No one in Savannah can use them at all, and no one else (except Prof. Hyvernat) knows anything definite about them. It is most improbable that any one would come here on the mere chance of finding in them something of interest. Anything resembling a "dog-in-the-manger" policy would seem scarcely consistent with the motto of our Society. Would it not be better to deposit these Oriental works in the Library of the American Oriental Society (of which Hodgson was such a prominent member) where they will be really accessible to all competent to use them? The American Oriental Society and its Journal would then "do the rest" by publishing a really scientific account of them. In any case it would be well to communicate with the Librarian of the American Oriental Society (Yale Library) and get his advice on the various questions involved.

The collection of Botanies (Cases 8 and 7) suggests somewhat similar consideration. They were, as Mr. Harden informs me, bought from Nathaniel Mills in 1882 for

\$500, (by General Jackson) for the Telfair Academy, with the idea of using them in giving scientific instructions there. Some of them are very rare, and several of considerable money value—notably Sibthorpe's gorgeous folios of hand-colored illustrations of the Flora of Greece. The very fact that some of them are so rare and valuable makes it all the more regrettable that their being here, where they are never used, prevents their being really accessible to those to whom they might otherwise be of great value and service. It is very probable that these scientific books would be of great use to the Botanical Department of the University of Georgia, if they could be at least loaned to that institution, in which we all take an interest. In case the University of Georgia seems too far away, I may add that the Georgia Medical Society here is very anxious to borrow these books and would take the best care of them.

All other books of most value and interest to our Society are in Cases 1 and 5 (Telfair room); to which should be added such books in Case 2 as we have not already. A few more might be found in Cases 3 and 4, perhaps also the books in Cases 6 and 7 (except those on Art) and some of the magazines in the basement. All these should then be transferred to our Library building as soon as room can be made there for them. Even duplicates of such rare books as the Wormsloe Quartos should, of course, be carefully preserved, since we could not otherwise replace our first copies if lost.

The art books (Cases 7 and 8) can stay where they are, and Cases 9 and 10 also need not be disturbed. The other books, not yet considered, present no difficulties.

Miss Telfair's religious books (bottom of Case 4 and basement box) are practically not now worth to anybody much more than the paper on which they are printed. The same is true of the old school books and school dictionaries (Case 4) and the other books in the bottom of Case 4; also the box of novels in the basement.

The law books (Case 3) might be of some use to the Law Library of the University of Georgia. They have no intrinsic value.

The medical books (Case 3) also of slight intrinsic value should be turned over to the Georgia Medical Society, which, thanks mainly to the unceasing activity of its unusually able Librarian, Dr. Bassett, (who is about to join our Society), has recently built up its Library so rapidly that it has become probably the third largest medical collection in the whole South. The attractive new building has given it ample room and enlarged its scope.

What still remains undisposed of might be in part useful to the new Carnegie city library. The rest would then scarcely be of any value worth considering.

I cannot sign this, my final report on the subject, without adding that laborious and tiresome as most of my work in this connection has been even to me, a book-lover, it has been made materially less so by the fact that every one with whom I have come in contact, our President, the Curators, our veteran Librarian, Mr. Harden, and Miss Bradley, have been so uniformly obliging in every way and so courteous that it has been a real pleasure to work with them.

Respectfully submitted,

LEONARD L. MACKALL,

Honorary Member Ga. Hist. Society.

Savannah, Ga., March 9, 1915.

Properties Belonging to the Society

Hodgson Hall, being the real property and improvements, together with 26,348 books, located on Lot 14, Forsyth Ward, south-west corner of Gaston and Whitaker Streets, in the City of Savannah.

Properties Belonging to the Telfair Academy

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, being the real property and improvements, together with Works of Art, located on Lot Letter "N," Heathcote Ward, fronting on St. James Square, (now Telfair Place), and running back to Jefferson Street.

One thousand shares of stock of Augusta & Savannah Railroad.

List of Artists Represented in Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

Brandt, Carl L., N. A.	Caro-Delvaille, Henry
Von Schraudolph, Claudius	Hassam, Childe
Zugel, Heinrich J.	La Touche, Gaston
Szymanowski, Wincelas,	Du Gardier, Raoul
Story, Julian	Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre
von Brandt, Joseph	Cecile
Kauffmann, Hugo	Redfield, Edward W.
Laurenti, Cesare	Woodbury, Charles H.
Braith, Anton	Raffaelli, Jean Francois
Brutt, Ferdinand	Hermann, Hans
Barber, Reginald	Frieseke, Frederick Carl
Hacker, Arthur	De Boznanska, Olga
von Kaulbach, Wilhelm	Brangwyn, Frank
Ducker, Eugen	Bellows, George W.
Weeks, Edwin Lord	Bonvin, Francois
Stewart, Julius L.	Engstfeld, Albert
Shannon, James Jebusa	Hagen, Theodor
Smith, Alfred	Kuehl, Gotthardt
Mac Ewen, Walter	Melchers, Gari
Roll, Alfred Phillipe	De Vos, Cornelis
Dearth, Henry Golden	Besnard, Paul Albert
Lawson, Ernest	Courtois, Jacques
Aman-Jean, Edmond	Zuccherro, Federigo
Vernier, Emil	Bonifazio, Veronese
Lewisohn, Raphael	Hawthorne, Charles W.
Hitchcock, George	Martin, Henri
Broughton, George H.	

The Georgia Historical Society

*Constitution and By-Laws as Amended to February
14th, 1914*

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

Name

The Society shall be called The Georgia Historical Society.

ARTICLE 2

Objects

Its objects shall be to collect, preserve and diffuse information in relation to the History of the State of Georgia in all its various departments, and American history generally, and to create an historical library for the use of its members and others.

ARTICLE 3

Classes of Membership

The Society shall consist of Active, Life, Corresponding and Honorary Members. Active members embracing those within the State and such others as may be elected as such; Life members, those who pay one hundred dollars; Corresponding members, those at home or abroad who are, or may be, of service to the Society and its objects; and Honorary members, those distinguished for their public services, or literary, artistic, or scientific attainments, particularly in the department of history throughout the world.

ARTICLE 4

Officers

The officers of the Society shall be a President two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of Twelve Curators, and such other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the Curators.

At the annual meeting in 1910 Curators shall be elected as follows: Four to serve for one year, four to serve for two years and four to serve for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting four Curators shall be elected to serve for three years, and others shall be elected for such terms as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies. Election of Curators shall be by ballot. The Board of Curators may fill all vacancies in their number pending the next annual meeting.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Curators, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary shall be elected from among the Curators.

ARTICLE 5

Regular Meetings

The Society shall meet annually on the 12th day of February, but if said day fall on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the anniversary shall be celebrated on the following Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. The Society shall also meet on the first Mondays of May, August and November.

ARTICLE 6

Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Curators, by the President, or by either of the Vice-Presidents and shall be called by the President or either of the Vice-Presidents, or the Recording Secretary,

upon the request of a majority of the Curators present in the City or of any five active members.

ARTICLE 7

Election of Members

The admission of members shall be by ballot, and negative votes amounting to one-fifth of the total number of votes cast shall be sufficient to reject any candidate. When the Society is not in session members may be elected by the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 8

Eligibility

Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be interested in the objects of the Society as set out in Article II of this Constitution and desirous of aiding in promoting them.

ARTICLE 9

Dues

Life members, Corresponding members and Honorary members shall pay no dues. Active members shall pay annual dues of, men, ten dollars, women, five dollars, payable for each calendar year on the 12th day of February of that year. Members elected after July first in any year shall pay only half the dues for that year.

ARTICLE 10

Quorum

Five active members, including at least two Curators, shall constitute a quorum and be empowered to transact the regular business of the Society; except at the annual meeting, when seven shall constitute a quorum. Proxies shall not be counted to make a quorum.

Whenever any question out of the regular routine business shall come before the Society, particularly any question involving the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, such question shall, upon the demand of any five Active members, be submitted to a subsequent meeting, of which notice ten days previous to the date of the meeting shall be given in a public gazette in the City of Savannah; and at said meeting so called at least twenty-five Active members of the Society shall be present in person or by proxy for the final decision of such question.

ARTICLE 11

Life Members

Any member who shall pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of one hundred dollars, thereby becomes a Life member, with all rights, privileges and disabilities of an Active member, but shall be exempt from any further payment.

ARTICLE 13

Board of Curators

Except as otherwise provided herein, all the powers of the Society are vested in the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 14

Term of Office

All officers shall hold office until the annual meeting next succeeding their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, subject, however, to the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE 15

Library

The Board of Curators are vested with authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the Library and the use and management thereof which to them shall seem best.

ARTICLE 16**Amendments**

This Constitution can be altered or amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at a meeting, at which not less than twenty members shall be present, and then only when notice of the amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, or sent by mail to each voting member of the Society not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment shall be acted on.

BY-LAWS

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, give when required the casting vote, preserve order and be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Curators.

It shall further be the duty of the President, at the annual meeting, to present a report reviewing the work and progress of the Society during the year past; and also setting forth such changes and aims as the highest interest of the Society demand.

In the absence or disability of the President all his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

2. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Society which may be necessary or convenient in the carrying out of its business as set out in Article II of the Constitution, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Society or the Board. He shall preserve on file all communications received by him and keep a copy of all communications sent by him. It shall furthermore be his duty to read at each annual meeting such portions or abstracts of his correspondence as the President may direct.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of all meetings and shall perform all other duties usually appertaining to the office of Secretary except those prescribed for the Corresponding Secretary.

4. The Treasurer shall act as Secretary of the Committee on Finance. He will receive from the Assistant Treasurer all the reports required by the By-laws; will see that they are made out in proper form by the Assistant Treasurer, and will present the same as now required; and, for the purpose of verifying accounts and familiarizing himself with the financial affairs of the Society, the books of the Assistant Treasurer shall be always open to his inspection, as well as that of any other member of the Board.

The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer, who shall collect, receive and discharge all moneys due and payable, and shall receive and collect all donations and bequests of money, or other property, to the Society. He shall pay, under proper vouchers, all the ordinary expenses of the Society, and shall deposit all its funds in one of the banks of the City, to the credit of the Society, subject to his checks; and at the annual meeting shall make a true report of all moneys received and paid out by him, to be audited by the Committee on Finance, provided for hereafter. He shall file a complete and accurate roll of the Society at its annual meetings. At all regular meetings of the Board he shall submit a statement which shall embody the following information:

1. The total membership of the Society.
2. Amount of dues collected for current year.
3. Amount of back dues collected.
4. Amount due for current year.
5. Amount due for previous year.
6. Amount paid.
7. Amount of liabilities.
8. Amount of cash on hand.
9. Amount of insurance on property.

This statement shall be read at the meeting of the Board and again at the regular meeting of the Society next following.

If there be no Assistant Treasurer his duties shall be performed by the Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to preserve, arrange and keep in good order all books, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets and papers of every kind belonging to the Society. He shall keep a catalogue of the same and charge the books, etc., that may be taken out of the Library, under the rules, to the proper persons. He shall also be furnished with a book in which to record all donations and bequests, of whatsoever kind, relating to his department, with the name of the donor, and the time when bestowed. He shall enforce the Library rules, by refusing to issue books to persons owing for overdue books until such indebtedness shall have been paid; and all controversies with members respecting such dues shall be decided by the Library Committee.

6. The Curators shall meet as soon as practicable after the annual meeting and shall elect from their number a President, a First and Second Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall also elect a Recording Secretary, a Librarian and a Treasurer. The President shall appoint from the Curators the following Standing Committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member, to-wit: Committee on Printing and Publishing, Committee on Finance, Committee on the Telfair Academy, each to consist of three persons in addition to the President.

He shall appoint from the Curators a Committee on Library, to consist of five persons, who shall be the persons designated by this Society as its appointees upon the Public Board. He shall appoint the members of this Committee as follows: One of them shall serve during the year 1903, and his term shall expire on the first of January, 1904, or when his successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted; one for the years 1903 and 1904, one for

the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, so that on January the first each year, in 1904 and thereafter the terms of one of the said Library Committee so appointed shall end, but they, respectively, shall hold over until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted. And to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of said terms the said President shall respectively appoint a successor for each of the said Managers so passing out, which successor shall hold his office on said Board for the term of five years from the first day of January in the year when his predecessor's term ends or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have accepted.

7. The Committee on the Library, in addition to the duties named in the preceding paragraph, shall have the supervisory care of the building and grounds, furniture, printed publications, manuscripts, curiosities and all property of like kind. They shall, with the Librarian, provide suitable shelves, cases and fixtures by which to arrange and display them. The printed volumes and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name of the "Georgia Historical Society." They shall propose to the Curators such books or manuscripts pertaining to the object of the Society as they shall deem expedient, which, when approved, shall be by them purchased and disposed of as above directed.

They shall provide all necessary blank books for the use of said department, in which the Librarian shall keep a record of their proceedings, and be entrusted in general with the custody, care and increase of whatever comes within the province of their appointed duty.

8. The Committee on Printing and Publishing shall prepare for publication whatever documents or collections shall be ordered by the Society; shall contract for and supervise the printing of the same, and shall furnish the

Recording Secretary and the Librarian with such blank notices, summonses, labels, etc., as may be deemed requisite.

9. The Committee on Finance shall consist of at least one member of each of the former Committees, and shall have the general oversight and direction of the funds of the Society and shall audit the Treasurer's annual report.

10. The Committee on the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall have the general oversight of the lot and improvements, books, pictures, statuary, furniture and fixtures, devised and bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Telfair to the Georgia Historical Society in special trust, and of all additions that may be made thereto, in accordance with her will. They shall bring, from time to time, to the notice of the Board such repairs of the Telfair residence and such changes and improvements of the adjacent premises as may be required to keep and preserve the same as a public edifice for a Library and Academy of Arts and Sciences. They shall propose and submit to the Board a plan for the management and care, of the institution, and the terms and regulations on which it shall be open for the use of the public, and such modifications of the same as may be suggested by experience. They shall recommend to the Board the purchase of books for the Library and works of art and science for the Academy.

To the end of receiving and considering the reports of this Committee, of supervising the expenditures for the Library and the Academy and generally administering the trust fund; of devising, modifying and maturing a scheme to carry into effect in good faith the objects of the Telfair devise and bequest, by making the Academy, through its books and collections, and if, and when practicable through instructions in art and science, an institution of the largest public usefulness, the Board shall hold its meetings in the Academy building at such times as it shall appoint, provided there be one such regular monthly meeting during the week next preceding the regular meeting of the Society, and to be always prepared to report fully to such last

mentioned meetings upon the state of the Academy and upon its own actings and doings, which shall be subject in all things to the revision and approval of the Society.

11. The Board shall appoint an orator to deliver a discourse at each annual meeting and suggest such other exercises as shall be appropriate to its celebration.

12. The Society may authorize any number of members, not less than five, to use the hall and library for the meetings of such subsections as may be formed, and any such subsection shall have power to place in the Library such books and other means of instruction as they may choose to procure, without cost to the Society, to be freely used by the members thereof in the rooms of the Library, the members of the section alone being allowed to take such books out of the Library, and then under the rules of the same.

13. Any member failing to pay his annual subscription before March 15th shall be warned by notice of his liability to be dropped from membership, and such notice shall allow him one month in which to pay his dues. In case of his failure to do so, the Treasurer shall report his name at the next meeting of the Society and his membership shall then cease.

14. The Board of Curators shall meet on the Fridays before the regular quarterly meetings and annual meetings of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by any Vice-President, or by any three Curators. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The several standing committees shall make formal reports to the quarterly meetings of the Board of Curators, which reports shall also be read at the next regular meeting of the Society.

15. All motions, resolutions and other matters, directly or indirectly affecting or referring to the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall, as a matter of course be referred to the Board of Curators, to be by it re-

ported on at the next ensuing regular meeting, unless further time be allowed.

16. These By-laws may be repealed, amended or added to at any regular meeting, or by one publication in a daily paper published in Savannah not less than one week prior to the meeting. They may likewise be repealed, amended or added to by the Board of Curators at any time in their discretion, but such amendments shall be ineffective if disapproved by the Society.

Officers

of

The Georgia Historical Society

From its organization, June 4, 1839, to February, 1915

Presidents

	FROM	TO
John M. Berrien,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
	Feb. 13, 1854	Jan. 1, 1856
James M. Wayne,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 13, 1854
	Feb. 12, 1856	Feb. 17, 1862
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 17, 1862	Aug. 19, 1864
Stephen Elliott,	Sept. 12, 1864	Dec. 21, 1866
John Stoddard,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1868	April 19, 1873
George W. J. DeRenne,	June 2, 1873	Mar. 2, 1874
Henry Roots Jackson,	Mar. 2, 1874	May 23, 1898
John Screven,	Mar. 6, 1899	Jan. 9, 1900
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
Alexander Rudolf Lawton,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
William W. Mackall,	April 2, 1914	

First Vice-Presidents

James M. Wayne,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Matthew H. McAllister,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1851
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 12, 1851	Feb. 17, 1862
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
John Stoddard,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Solomon Cohen,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
William M. Charters,	Feb. 12, 1868	Jan. 6, 1883
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1889
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1889	Mar. 6, 1899
George Anderson Mercer,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Richard J. Nunn,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
George J. Baldwin,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
Thomas J. Charlton,	April 2, 1914	

Second Vice-Presidents

	FROM	TO
William B. Bulloch,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
William Law,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1853
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 12, 1853	Feb. 17, 1862
John Stoddard,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
Solomon Cohen,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Alexander Robert Lawton,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 14, 1870
	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1888
Juriah Harriss,	Feb. 14, 1870	Nov. 7, 1876
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 12, 1883
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1888	Feb. 12, 1889
Charles H. Olmstead,	Feb. 12, 1889	Feb. 12, 1895
William D. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1895	Feb. 14, 1898
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 14, 1898	Mar. 6, 1899
Richard J. Nunn,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Henry C. Cunningham,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
J. Florance Minis,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
Otis Ashmore,	April 2, 1914	

List of Members

February 12, 1915

The Georgia Historical Society

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abrahams, | Edmund H. |
| 2. Adams, | Samuel B. |
| 3. Adler, | Leopold |
| 4. Adler, | (Mrs Leopold) Hannah |
| 5. Alexander, | (Mrs.) Nellie H. |
| 6. Anderson, | Harry C. |
| 7. Anderson, | J. Randolph |
| 8. Anderson, | (Mrs. J. Randolph) Page W. |
| 9. Anderson, | (Miss) Sarah Randolph |
| 10. Armstrong, | Geo. F. |
| 11. Ashmore, | Otis |
| 12. Bacon, | Hal H. |
| 13. Baldwin, | Geo. J. |
| 14. Baldwin, | (Mrs. Geo. J.) Lucy H. |
| 15. Baldwin, | Geo. H. |
| 16. Barnard, | James M. |
| 17. Barnwell, | William G. |
| 18. Beckwith, | (Miss) Elisabeth |
| 19. Bell, | Charles G. |
| 20. Bell, | Edward W. |
| 21. Bell, | Frank G. |
| 22. Billington, | (Mrs.) Gertrude |
| 23. Bullard, | (Mrs. B. F.) Elizabeth Millar |
| 24. Butler, | Robert M. |
| 25. Byck, | David A. |
| 26. Cann, | J. Ferris |
| 27. Cann, | George T. |
| 28. Carson, | John A. G. |

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29. Carswell, John D.
30. Charlton, Thomas J.
31. Charlton, Walter G.
32. Churchill, Aaron F.
33. Clay, William L.
34. Colding, Henry S.
35. Conant, Elbridge R.
36. Cooper, (Mrs. Hunter P.) Henrietta Tucker,
37. Crawford, William B.
38. Crisfield, (Mrs.) J. A. P.
39. Cumming, Joseph B.
40. Cunningham, Henry C.
41. Cunningham, (Mrs. Henry C.) Nora L.
42. Cunningham, T. Mayhew, Jr.
43. Cunningham, (Mrs. T. Mayhew, Jr.) Lilla C. W.
44. Cunningham, (Miss) Sarah A.
45. Davis, William V.
46. Davis, William H.
47. Davies, Julian T.
48. Denmark, Remer L.
49. DeRane, Wymberley J.
50. DeRenne, Wymberley W.
51. Dighton, Samuel R.
52. Ellis, Charles
53. Ellis, (Mrs. Charles) Marie H.
54. Evans, Lawton B.
55. Freeman, Davis
56. Folsom, H. B.
57. Gaines, Frederick F.
58. Gaines, (Mrs. Fred. F.) Frances E.
59. Gignilliat, William L.
60. Gordon, (Mrs.) Nellie K.
61. Gordon, William W.
62. Gordon, (Mrs. W. W.) Ella Screven
63. Gordon, George Arthur
64. Granger, Harvey
65. Grant, John W.

66. Groves, Charles F.
67. Guckenheimer, Abe S.
68. Hancock, Elmer
69. Harden, William
70. Harris, Stephen N.
71. Haskell, Paul T., Jr.
72. Haskell, Lewis W.
73. Hilton, Joseph
74. Hilton, (Mrs. Joseph)- Ida N.
75. Hoxie, W. J.
76. Hull, Joseph
77. Hull, (Mrs. A. B.) Sarah
78. Johnson, H. Wiley
79. Jones, G. Noble
80. Jones, Jabez
81. King, Alexander C.
82. King, Harris M.
83. King, E. P., Jr.
84. King, Charles William
85. Karow, (Mrs.) Anna Bell
86. Krenson, William D.
87. Lane, Mills B.
88. Lamar, Joseph R.
89. Lawrence, Alexander A.
90. Lawton, Alexander R.
91. Lawton, (Mrs. Alexander R.) Ella B.
92. Lawton, Alexander R., Jr.
93. Lawton, (Mrs. Alexander. R., Jr.) Elizabeth S.
94. Lawton, Beckwith
95. Levy, Benjamin H.
96. Levy, (Mrs. Benjamin H.) Rebecca
97. Levy, Henry
98. Little, John D.
99. Low, (Mrs.) Juliette
100. Levy, Arthur B.
101. Mackall, William W.
102. Mackall, (Mrs. William W.) Annie

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103. Mackall, Charles G.
104. Marshall, Robertson
105. Meader, Richard D.
106. Meldrim, Peter W.
107. Meldrim, (Mrs. Peter W.) Frances C.
108. Mercer, George A.
109. Minis, J. Florance
110. Minis, (Mrs. J. Florance) Louisa P.
111. Minis, Isaac
112. Mills, George J.
113. Mills, (Mrs. George J.) Euphemia F.
114. Moise, Theodore S.
115. Moses, Cornelius F.
116. Myers, Joseph D.
117. Myers, Lee Roy
118. McAlpin, Henry
119. McCauley, William F.
120. McMillan, Thomas H.
121. Neville, Charles
122. Neville, (Mrs. Charles) Frances Louisa Davis
123. Neely, Robert C.
124. Owens, George W.
125. Paulsen, Jacob
126. Pierpont, Wallace J.
127. Ravenel, Thomas P.
128. Roach, Richard
129. Raders, John J.
130. Rosenheim, Joseph
131. Rosenheim, David J.
132. Read, Abram Carrington
133. Salas, Rafael S.
134. Saussy, Frederick T.
135. Saussy, (Mrs. Gordon) Hattie
136. Semmes, Raphael T.
137. Shotter, Spencer P.
138. Slaton, John M.
139. Slaton, (Mrs. John M.)

- | | | |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 140. | Smart, | Horace P. |
| 141. | Solomon, | George |
| 142. | Strobhar, | A. Douglass |
| 143. | Stevens, | Henry D. |
| 144. | Tiedeman, | George W. |
| 145. | Trosdal, | E. A. |
| 146. | Walker, | George P. |
| 147. | Waring, | P. Alston |
| 148. | Waring, | T. Pinckney |
| 149. | Waring, | (Mrs. T. Pinckney) Martha |
| 150. | Weber, | Herman |
| 151. | Weed, | (Miss) Josephine |
| 152. | Willcox, | Charles |
| 153. | Wilder, | Willis W. |
| 154. | Williamson, | William W. |
| 155. | Wilson, | William L. |
| 156. | Wilson, | (Mrs. Wm. L.) Katherine Anderson |
| 157. | Winburn, | William A. |
| 158. | Witcover, | Hyman W. |
| 159. | Wynn, | J. Q. |
| 160. | Wright, | Anton P. |

Life Members

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. | Peabody, | George Foster | New York |
| 2. | Peabody, | Charles Samuel | New York |

Honorary Members

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Adams, | Charles Francis | Boston, Mass. |
| 2. | Carnegie, | Andrew | New York |
| 3. | Gardiner, | Asa Bird | New York |
| 4. | Green, | Samuel A. | Boston, Mass. |
| 5. | Mackall, | Leonard L. | University of Jena,
Germany |
| 6. | Phillips, | Ulrich B. | Anna Arbor, Mich. |
| 7. | Watson, | Thomas E. | Thomson, Ga. |

Corresponding Members

1. Brock,	Robert A.	Richmond, Va.
2. Barton,	Edmund M.	Worcester, Mass.
3. Brooks,	William Fay	Philadelphia
4. Cross,	E. J. D.	Baltimore, Md.
5. Daggett,	Samuel B.	Boston, Mass.
6. Hayden,	Horace E.	Wilkes Barre, Pa.
7. Manchester,	Alfred	Salem, Mass.
8. McDonald,	P. M.	Boston, Mass.
9. Paine,	Nathaniel	Worcester, Mass.
10. Thwing,	E. P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
11. Van Name,	Addison	Hartford, Conn.

Summary

Active members	160
Life members	2
Honorary members	7
Corresponding members	11
<hr/>	
Total	180

Georgia Historical Society

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 12, 1839
INCORPORATED DECEMBER 19, 1839

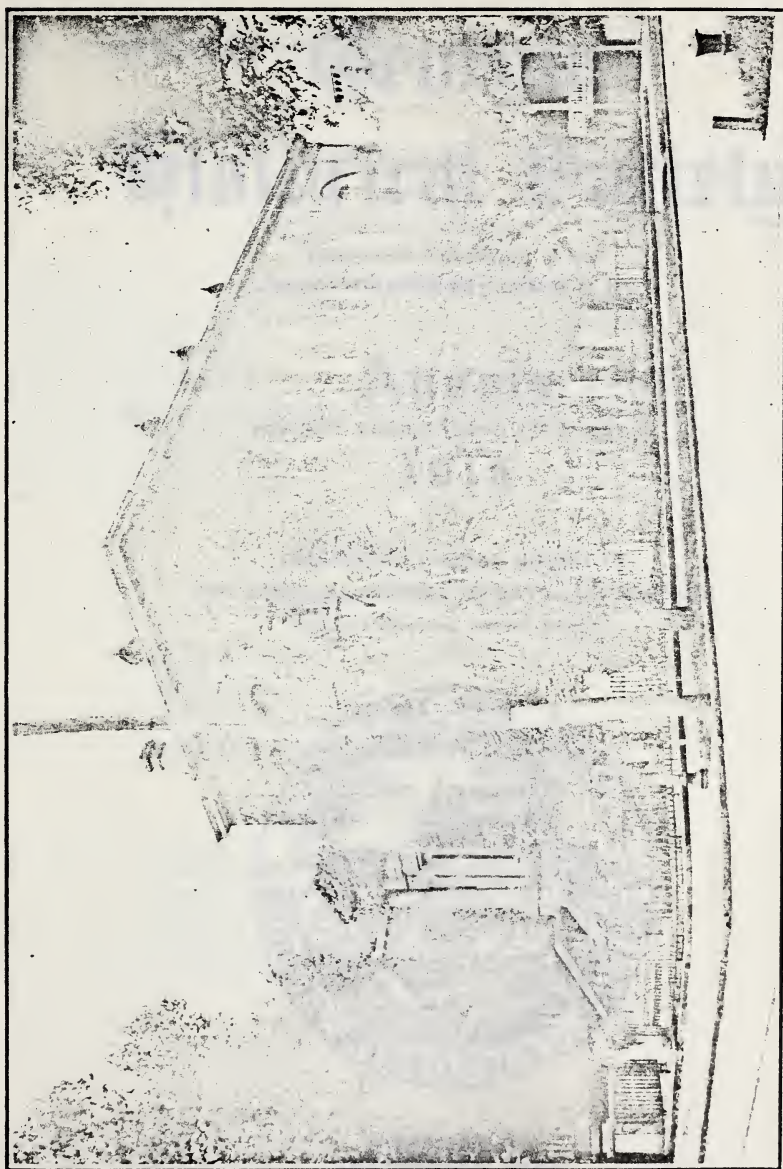
Annals

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 16
1916

INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
(Georgia Historical Society, Trustee)



SAVANNAH, GA.
THE MORNING NEWS,
1916



HODGSON HALL
(HOME OF GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY)

Georgia Historical Society

FOUNDED FEBRUARY 12, 1839
INCORPORATED DECEMBER 19, 1839

Annals FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 16 1916

INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
(Georgia Historical Society, Trustee)



SAVANNAH, GA.
THE MORNING NEWS,
1916

Officers, Curators and Committees

OFFICERS

(For the year 1916)

WILLIAM W. MACKALL, President
THOMAS J. CHARLTON, First Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE, Second Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE, Corresponding Secretary
CHARLES F. GROVES, Secretary and Treasurer
WILIAM HARDEN, Librarian
WILIAM HARDEN, Treasurer, Telfair Trust Fund

CURATORS

To serve until 1919

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
GEORGE J. BALDWIN
OTIS ASHMORE
WYMBERLEY J. DeRENNE

To serve until 1918

THOMAS J. CHARLTON
HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
BENJAMIN H. LEVY
J. FLORANCE MINIS

To serve until 1917

WILLIAM W. MACKALL
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON
WILLIAM W. GORDON
CHARLES ELLIS

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STANDING COMMITTEES

Finance:

MR. HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
MR. GEORGE J. BALDWIN
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON
MR. J. FLORANCE MINIS

Printing and Publishing:

MR. OTIS ASHMORE
MR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON
MR. WILLIAM W. MACKALL
MR. J. FLORANCE MINIS

Public Library:

MR. OTIS ASHMORE
MR. THOMAS J. CHARLTON
MR. CHARLES ELLIS
MR. WILLIAM W. GORDON
MR. H. WILEY JOHNSON

Telfair Academy:

MR. ALEXANDER R. LAWTON
MR. CHARLES ELLIS
MR. BENJAMIN H. LEVY
MR. WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

Georgia Historical Society

Summary of Proceedings, Seventy-Seventh Annual Meeting

The Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held on the evening of February 16, 1916, at Hodgson Hall, President William W. Mackall presiding. A large number of the members of the Society was present. Mr. Gari Melchers, the distinguished artist, was also present, by special invitation.

The President read his Annual Report. The Annual Reports of the other officers and of the Standing Committees were also read, all of which were approved.

Mrs. Clem P. Steed, of Macon, Ga., was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Otis Ashmore, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee appointed by the President at the meeting of the Board of Curators held on April 16, 1915, to consider the question of division with the City of the books in the Library, when the City withdraws therefrom and commences to use the new Carnegie Library, now in the course of construction, reported to the meeting that the recommendations of the Special Committee had, by authority of the Board of Curators, been transmitted to the Mayor; that the Mayor and Council had not yet formally acted on the communication, but that he had been informed that the proposition and the recommendations had in a general way met with the approval of the Mayor and members of Council. Mr. Ashmore then read to the meeting the data as to how the Committee had recommended that the books be divided, and he related briefly the other recommendations of the

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Committee. Whereupon the meeting ratified and approved the acts and recommendations of the Special Committee.

Statement showing the number and classification of the books in the Savannah Public Library, January 1, 1916, and the disposition of these books as recommended by the Special Committee of the Georgia Historical Society and adopted as the sentiment of the Society:

	No. Vols. In Library	To Ga. Hist. Society	To The City
Public Documents	13,000	3,500	9,500
General (Reference)	1,500	1,500	
Periodicals	1,600	1,600	
Children's Books	6,031		6,031
History	6,700	6,700	
Literature	4,050	2,300	1,750
Fine Arts	1,052	1,052	
Useful Arts	2,024	924	1,100
Natural Science	2,400	1,300	1,100
Philology	953	953	
Sociology	2,641	1,600	1,041
Religion	2,469	1,069	1,400
Philosophy	1,025	1,025	
Fiction (Exclusive of Children's Books)	8,245	2,167	6,078
	<hr/> 53,690	<hr/> 25,690	<hr/> 28,000

The Secretary read to the meeting a letter addressed to the President, from Mr. Wymberley J. De Renne, dated Wormsloe, Savannah, February 14, 1916, presenting to the Georgia Historical Society, in accordance with his promise of last year, the fac-similes of the Georgia Gazette (Savannah) bound in seven handsome volumes, of the first 346 numbers, from April 7, 1763, to the 23rd of May, 1770; being the first newspaper ever published in Georgia. The letter from Mr. DeRenne referred briefly to the fact that the set contains all the numbers issued to May 23, 1770. The publi-

cation of the Gazette was suspended from November 21, 1765, to May 21, 1766, on account of the American Stamp Act. Mr. DeRenne's generous gift was the occasion of unusual interest, and by unanimous vote, the meeting requested the President to acknowledge the receipt of the valuable gift and to thank Mr. DeRenne for, and to express the Society's high appreciation of, the donation.

Mr. Leonard L. Mackall presented to the Society the following five books:

1. Catalogue of the Library of the late A. A. Smets of Savannah, to be sold at auction; New York, 1868. This copy is possibly unique in that it records the price paid for each book at the auction.

2. Copies of the 4 Vols. (3, 4 and 43, 44 bound in two) missing in the Hodgson set of Goethe's final edition of his complete works in German (1827). This is the same edition that Goethe sent to Carlyle, and it contains much of interest usually omitted from later editions which are generally merely selections from it.

The President appropriately thanked Mr. Mackall for his gift and asked him to communicate to the meeting any matter or matters that might be of interest. In response, Mr. Mackall stated that after leaving Savannah last year he spent a day among the archives of the State Department at Washington. He found there many interesting official letters and reports from Mr. Hodgson, written during his consular and diplomatic service in the East. Mr. Mackall stated that he made an abstract of these and that it is his intention to communicate their substance to the Society later. He stated further that last year he discovered from an old newspaper clipping, and communicated to the Society, the fact that Hodgson's Original Collection of Oriental Manuscripts, included in his 1830 catalogue (a photographic copy of which Mr. Mackall has presented to the Society) was sold about 1834 to the British Museum. This interesting fact had escaped Drs. Adler, Hyvernatt, etc., but Mr. Mackall has recently found it mentioned casually in the preface to the Supplement to the Latin Catalogue of Arabic Manu-

scripts in the British Museum, though not recorded at all in the catalogue itself, which describes the manuscripts. He stated that he has now written to the Keeper of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts of the British Museum to identify all the Hodgson MSS. as described, without his name, in the British Museum's elaborate catalogues.

It was resolved that the price of the Hawkins Papers, known as Vol. IX, of the Society's publications, should be \$3.50 for the cloth and \$3.00 for the others. The volume in question has just been distributed (*gratis* of course) to all of the members of the Society. In the matter of the sale of the books, and in connection with the question of increasing the membership of the Society, it was suggested that it would be to the great advantage of every one concerned if our Society should follow the example of other publishing societies, by making some arrangement with other publishing libraries, or their directors, for membership in our Society, so that they would receive our publications regularly as issued, and by making some little display notice of the fact that such societies or organizations could receive, upon the payment of a reasonable price, copies of such previous publications as we might have.

The following four Curators, whose terms expired with the meeting of this date, were unanimously re-elected, to serve until 1919: namely; Messrs. Alexander R. Lawton, George J. Baldwin, Otis Ashmore and Wymberley J. DeRenne.

Seventy-Seventh Annual Report of the President of the Georgia Historical Society

To the Members of the Society:

Departing from the usual order of our annual reports, I conceived the idea that, before submitting to the members the details of the operations and activities of the Society for the past year, it might not be out of harmony with the occasion, if I should preface my report with a brief discourse on some subject relating to Georgia history of an interesting and perhaps instructive character. Conscious of my own unfitness for such an effort, but with budding thought in mind, I made a pilgrimage to Wormsloe, that Mecca for all those who worship at the shrine of the Georgian Clio. I unburdened myself to the distinguished collector and owner of the Wormsloe Library of Georgia History. In him I found an able and sympathetic adviser. My project appealed to him, and at his suggestion and with his kind co-operation, I have been enabled to invite you to accompany me in a short desultory ramble through "The Islands of Georgia," proud sentinels of her coast, who, lifting "their fronded palms in air," wave welcome to the approaching friend and bid defiance to the attacking foe.

Lying between the Savannah and St. Mary's Rivers, the islands of Georgia form a link in that chain of ocean gems which garland the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida.

Eliminating insignificant islets, and having reference only to those which front upon the Atlantic, the islands of Georgia are eight in number, and beginning at the mouth of the St. Mary's River, they stretch northward along the coast in the following order:

Cumberland—The largest and most important of them all, whose Indian name was "Missoe," but which was changed to Cumberland by Oglethorpe, when he visited the island in company with Tomochichi, at the request of the latter, in gratitude to the Duke of Cumberland, who had presented to the nephew of the Chief, on the occasion of his visit to London, a gold repeating watch. The Spaniards called this island "San Pedro," or "St. Peters."

Jekyll—Known to the Indians as Ospo, and to the Spaniards as "Ysla de Esperavanes o de Ballenas," meaning Island of Sparrowhawks or Whales—why, I do not know. Its present name was bestowed by Oglethorpe in honor of his friend, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls.

St. Simon's—From an historical standpoint the most celebrated of the group, called by the Indians "Asao."

Sapelo—Named by the Spaniards "St. Joseph de Sapola."

St. Catherine's—Called by the Indians "Cowleggee," and known to the Spaniards as "Santa Catarina" or "Santa Cathalina."

Ossabaw—Sometimes Hosaba, or Hussooper, at one time known as "Ogeechee," and at another as "Montgomery," and called by the Indians "Asopo."

Warsaw and Tybee—The last two, small and of no special historical importance.*

Separated from each other by inlets of the sea or mouths of rivers, they vary in distance from the mainland from one to four miles, the interlying sounds forming a safe and generous inland water course replete with historic interest and native charm, as the unsurpassed beauties and splendors of the Enchanted Islands unroll before the vision. It was probably over these waters that that God-fearing man, Jonathan Dickinson and his ship-wrecked companions, in the year 1696, under the safe conduct of a Spanish captain and six soldiers, made their voyage in canoes from St. Augustine to Port Royal, as the story is told in his little book quaintly

* Various interesting early maps showing all the islands were reproduced in our Collections, vol. VII, part I, 1909, and part III, 1913.

entitled: "God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defence, in Times of the Greatest Difficulty****Evidenced In the Remarkable Deliverance of Robert Barrow, with divers other Persons, from the Devouring Waves of the Sea; amongst which they suffered Shipwrack: and Also, from the cruel Devouring Jaws of the Inhumane Canibals of Florida.***

Philadelphia, printed (1699), London, reprinted, 1700.

Originally the coast of Georgia was claimed by Spain as a part of Florida, and in the early Spanish records the islands are included in the Indian country of Guale, the generic name for the various tribes of Indians that inhabited the coast.

In physical appearance the islands are quite similar. Seaward: ribbons of white beach; in the background, clumps of palmetto palms interwoven with a tangled mass of sub-tropical vine, bush and tree of every shade of green; in the interior, rich hammocks where massive live oaks spread their brawny and protecting arms; stretches of prairie of various shape and size, with here and there a pond or miniature lake. On the lee-side, low-browed bluffs, broken at intervals by lagoons or flowing streams, and protected against the ravages of storm and tide by "The range of the marshes, the liberal marshes of Glynn."

In the days when the map of the world comprised only Europe and shadowy portions of Asia and Africa, when Columbus and other daring explorers ventured forth on the seemingly boundless seas in cockle-shells of boats, in quest of unknown continents, with naught but myths for charts, the outlying islands played a prominent part in the evolution of discovery. The reason for this is easily discernible. The first to be seen by the weary watchers on the storm-battered caravel, the islands were the first lands to be appropriated by the discoverer "in the name of the King." Then, too, better adapted by Nature for asylum and protection, they offered greater inducements for colonization than the mainland. These conditions in a measure applied to the islands of Georgia. Long before that memorable day on which

Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw, as the founder of the colony of Georgia, and before the islands of Georgia bore the names by which they are now known, they had been visited by Spaniards from Florida, some seeking for gold and the Fountain of Youth, and others to plant the seeds of the Christian faith among the untutored and savage Indians. Settlements had been effected, fortifications built and missions planted on many of these islands, and within their boundaries many of the most stirring events in early Georgia history transpired—events which established the supremacy of the Caucasian over the Red man and confirmed in England the title to the Georgia coast as against the claims of the King of Spain.

As early as the latter half of the Sixteenth Century the priests of the Catholic Church, the pioneers in the spread of Christianity and civilization, had visited the Georgia islands and in most of them had set up the standard of Christianity. At Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jekyll and Cumberland churches had been built and missions established for the propagation of the Faith, and at one time it seemed as if the entire body of Indians of the Georgia coast would be brought within the fold of the Catholic Church; but Destiny willed otherwise. In September, 1597, a tragedy, known as the Massacre of the Missionaries, occurred, which in horror is not surpassed in the annals of the State, and by which the labor of years was eradicated forever. The gruesome story is told in "The History of the Catholic Church in the United States," by John Gilmary Shea (Vol. I, p. 153, N. Y., 1886), from which I quote a few extracts:

"In September, 1597, the son of the Cacique of the Island of Guale [now Amelia Island, Florida], wearying of the restraints on his passions required by the Christian law, fell into great excesses, and at last went off to a pagan band. Finding kindred spirits there he resolved to silence the priest who had reproved him, and returned by night to Father Corpa's village of Tolemato. Taking up his

post near the church he waited for the dawn of day. When Father Corpa opened the door of his little cabin to proceed to the church, the conspirators tomahawked him, and cutting off his head set it on a pole. Having brought his comrades to imbrue their hands in blood, the young chief easily persuaded them that they must kill all the religious and Spaniards. Proceeding then to the town of Topoqui, they burst into the house of Father Blas Rodriguez. The missionary endeavored to show them the folly and wickedness of their conduct, which would entail punishment here and hereafter, but finding his words of no avail, he asked the Indians to allow him to say mass. They granted his request, moved by a respect which they could not understand; and the good priest, with his expectant murderers for his congregation, offered the Holy sacrifice for the last time, and then knelt down before his altar to receive the death-blow which enabled him to make his thanksgiving in heaven. His body was piously interred by an old Christian Indian after the murderers had departed. Learning of the approach of a band bent on massacre, Father Michael Auñon, at Asopo [now Ossabaw Island], said mass and gave communion to Brother Anthony Badajoz, his companion. They knelt in prayer till the apostate came, who first dispatching the brother, then with two blows of one of their war-clubs crowned Father Michael with martyrdom.***

"On reaching Asao [now St. Simon's Island] the insurgents found that Father Francis de Velascola had gone to St. Augustine, but they lurked amid the vegetation on the shore till they saw his canoe approaching. When the Franciscan landed they accosted him as friends, and fearing his great strength, seized him suddenly and slew him. Father Francis Davila at Ospo [now Jekyll Island] endeavored to escape at night; but the moon revealed him, and he fell into their hands, pierced by two arrows. An old Indian prevented their finishing the cruel work, and the missionary, stripped and suffering, was sent as a slave to a pagan village. * * * After this fearful outburst of pagan hatred of Christianity, none of the Guale missionaries survived except Father Davila."

Some of these missions were afterwards re-established, notably at St. Catherine's, the most important one in the Province of Guale, and which was again in 1684 sacked by the Yemassee, or Jamacos Indians, aided by their new friends, the English, and who carried off all the vestments, plate and other articles from the church and Franciscan convent, killed many of the Catholics, burned the town, and returned loaded with plunder and Indians to sell as slaves to the settlers in Carolina. But they never again flourished. The root of the tree had been blighted, and the leaves withered and the branches decayed. The power of Spain was on the wane and the ascendancy of England on the seas became more and more pronounced, and the Spanish King could no longer give armed protection to the new lands conquered by the Catholic Church. The islands and the contiguous mainland became a debatable land, over which Christian Catholic and Christian Protestant, each marching under the banner of Christ, with hatred more intense than that of the Indians whom they both had robbed, fought and killed, pillaged and devastated for supremacy, until enfeebled Spain gave way to the victorious Anglo-Saxon. The ruins of these old Spanish missions and settlements may still be traced on some of the islands. In this connection, John Gerar William DeBrahm, his Majesty's Surveyor General, for the Southern District of North America, in his report to the King on his operations in the Province of Georgia (see DeBrahm's "History of the Province of Georgia," Wormsloe, 1849, p. 29) refers to an interesting old ruin which, during a visit to the Georgia Coast, he located on Demetrius Island—the low marshy island to the north-west of St. Catherine's, he says:

"Out of South Newport makes a Creek into the next salt Water Stream (called Sapelo) which Creek is bordered to the West by an open Marsh Country, in which lays Demetrius Island: On this Island the Author found in 1753 the Vestigia of an Intrenchment of a mile & quarter in Length; as also many Ruins of ancient Houses, by all appearance

proving a Settlement made there before, or in the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century. For no Carolinian, much less Georgian, can give any account of it, so that by the Author's Opinion, it has been a Settlement, which was neither favoured by the Spaniards, nor left quiet by the Indians, and was at last extirpated, or its Inhabitants forced to leave the Place. The Length of the Intrenchment indicates, that it had many Hands for its Constructors and Defenders: * * * of course, no other Conclusion remains, but that this Settlement consisted either of a Nation neither English nor Spanish, or of a Body of dissenting and disgusted Spaniards, which in this remote and secret Place, intended to be a Republic or independent Settlement."

Perhaps it is not generally known that if Sir Robert Montgomery had possessed the ability, industry and the human sympathies of Oglethorpe, the state in which we now live would not have borne the name of Georgia. Under a grant dated June 19th, 1717, the Palatine and Lords Proprietors of the Province of Carolina granted and confirmed to Sir Robert Montgomery, his heirs and assigns, forever, the lands which lie between the rivers Altamaha and Savannah, with all the islands, ports, harbors, rivers, etc., and the same were erected into a distinct province, under the name and title of the "Margravate of Azilia."

In a pamphlet (in the Wormsloe Library) entitled "A Discourse Concerning the design'd Establishment Of a New Colony to the South of Carolina, in the Most delightful Country of the Universe, By Sir Robert Mountgomery, Baronet. London: Printed in the Year 1717," are found "Proposals" to prospective settlers, and the author declares that "Our English writers***universally agree that Carolina, and especially in its Southern Bounds, is the most amiable Country of the Universe: that Nature has not bless'd the World with any Tract, which can be preferable to it, that Paradise, with all her Virgin Beauties, may be modestly suppos'd at most but equal to its Native Excellencies." "We have Prospects before us most attractive, and

unprecedented," say the "Proposals," "in the three tempting Points Wealth, Safety and Liberty. *** So that we have more than ordinary Cause to expect, that in a very short Time, we shall be able to present the solid Life its self, as now we give the Shadow only." And an unnamed writer adds ("Golden Islands," p. 37): "It is easy to infer, that the Amount of this Profit must be very considerable." In reading these "Proposals," and making allowance for the difference in time, one would almost believe that he had before him a modern prospectus of a real estate proposition for the sale and development of delightful heights and terraces.

In pursuance of his project of exploitation, Sir Robert Montgomery conveyed four of the larger islands included in the grant to him, to Trustees for colonization and settlement, presumably for their greater adaptability for such purposes, namely—St. Simon's, Sapelo, St. Catherine's and Ossabaw, known as the "Golden Islands" by the Spanish, who made frequent expeditions into those parts, which was then Florida, in search of gold mines. (See "A Description of the Golden Islands, With an Account of the Undertaking now on Foot for making a Settlement there***" Printed at London, 1720—in the Wormsloe Library). But Sir Robert Montgomery was not a founder, but a promoter only, and the project fell through and the "Margravate of Azilia" passed out of history. It will be observed that in the grant to Sir Robert Montgomery the islands and mainland south of the Altamaha were not included in his grant, the reason probably being that at this time the title and the boundaries of the territory south of the Altamaha had not been definitely determined, and this is probably the reason why Cumberland and Jekyll Islands were not included in the "Golden Islands."

The development of Georgia is closely identified with the history of her islands. On them were planted the first seeds of the civilization of the old world. Before the coming of the white man they were peopled by the kindly Yemassee and kindred tribes. Smiling villages, responding to sweet

sounding Indian names, dotted their shores. Their inhabitants were engaged in the peaceful occupations of agriculture and hunting and fishing. Then the Spaniards came with cross and sword, and took possession in the name of Christ and the King. In the wake of the Spaniards followed the English, and for nearly a century a battle royal was waged between Protestant and Catholic for domination, both equally bent on the elimination of the Indians, and on the destruction of each other.

Nearly all of the islands were visited by Oglethorpe, who recognized their natural advantages for colonization and strategical purposes. On Cumberland he built three forts as defence against the Spaniards. On Jan. 13, 1815, this island was the scene of a battle between the English and the Americans, in which Captain Tattnall, of the 43rd infantry, was wounded.* Cumberland will always be cherished by the lovers of chivalry as the original burial place of the knightly Harry Lee.** He was buried from Dungeness, the home of another Revolutionary hero, General Nathanael Greene.

At St. Simon's Oglethorpe founded the City of Fred-
erica, now among the dead towns of Georgia, and here was fought, on July 7th, 1742, the decisive battle of Bloody Marsh.

In the early days of the colony and for many years, Sapelo, St. Catherine's and Ossabaw Islands were made notorious in the Colony as well as in England, by the claim of Mary, the fakir queen of the Creeks, and her reverend but disreputable husband, Thomas Bosomworth—a source of constant annoyance to the colonists—and which was finally adjusted by the King in Council, by a money payment and confirming in the claimants, the title to St. Catherine's Island.

* Capt. Edward Fenwick Tattnall was the elder brother of the future Commodore. The account of the battle in the *Augusta Herald* of Jan. 26, 1815, is fuller than in White's *Historical Collections of Georgia*, p. 287 f.

** "Light-Horse Harry" Lee died at "Dungeness," March 25, 1818. On May 28, 1913, his remains were removed, and on Memorial Day re-interred beside his great son in the R. E. Lee Mausoleum at Lexington, Va., in accordance with acts of the Va. General Assembly approved in 1861 and on March 12, 1912. See the Report of the Committee thus appointed.

The islands are associated with a number of the most prominent families of Georgia—the Kings, the Coupers, the Spaldings, the Wyllys, the Demeres and others, and the pages of Georgia history are illustrated with the achievements of her Islanders.

Within the islands of the Carolina and Georgia coast and the contiguous mainland, the civilization of the old South attained to its highest perfection. In its evolution, linked as it was to the institution of slavery, it engendered the virtues and propagated the vices which must always breed and flourish in a community of masters and slaves. But this may be said, that however baneful, in some of its aspects, the institution of slavery may be to a people, the virtues of the old South were not less ennobling, nor its vices not more degrading than those of other sections of the country founded on other and different doctrines and philosophies; for example, than in New England, where the corner stone of its civilization was laid in intolerance of the opinions of others and in law-made morality.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that the few moments which we have spent together in the "Golden Islands" have not been wasted time; but if it should seem otherwise to you, I beg of you not to ascribe the fault to my subject, which I assure you is worthy of your faithful explorations, but rather to the shortcomings of your cicerone, who is so poorly equipped to serve as a guide in the tortuous paths of history.

I will now take up the several matters connected with the Society on which it is my duty to make report.

Curators

The terms of office of four Curators, namely, Mr. Alexander R. Lawton, Mr. Otis Ashmore, Mr. George J. Baldwin and Mr. W. J. DeRenne expire on the date of the annual meeting of the present year, and it is incumbent on the Society to select their successors at this meeting, for the period ending with the annual meeting to be held in February, 1919. Under the Constitution of the Society its officers are elected by the Board of Curators.

Publications

The publications of the Society during the past year were two—The Annals of the Society for the year 1915, and "The Hawkins Papers," the latter a work of some pretension, making a valuable contribution to the history of the State. In this connection I desire to tender the thanks of the Society to the Chairman of the Committee on Publication, Mr. Otis Ashmore, for the painstaking and intelligent labor expended by him in editing these papers.

Public Library

I submit herewith the annual report of the Managers of the Public Library, to which I invite your attention.

As the Society is aware, the Public Library for a number of years past, has been operated under an arrangement with the city, with which you are familiar, and in my last annual report I called attention to the fact that the city, through the liberality of the Carnegie Library Fund, had perfected its plans to erect and operate a public library of its own; and that it was anticipated that the building for this purpose would be completed within the then current year, and I further noted that when the present arrangement existing between the city and the Georgia Historical Society was terminated, the Society would be confronted with two important problems growing out of the new conditions—first, the terms upon which the Society would be willing to give to the city such of its books as might not be of special value to the Society of an historical society, and second, the determining of the lines upon which the library will be operated in the future, as to best conserve the purposes of the Society's organization and its usefulness to the public. Delays have occurred in the construction of the new building, and it will probably be next summer before it will be ready for occupation. In the meantime, however, the Board of Curators have taken up and considered the question of the division of the books in the library, and have made a tentative arrangement with the city of an equitable character.

This arrangement has not as yet been formally approved by the Mayor and Aldermen, but I understand meets with their approval.

No definite plan has yet been outlined by the Curators for the operation of the Historical Library when the same is turned over to them by the Managers of the Public Library, and this is a matter which will have to be left to the discretion of the new Board of Curators.

Finances

A detailed statement of the finances of the Society will be found in the report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted.

Telfair Academy

The finances and operations of this institution, of which the Georgia Historical Society is the Trustee, will be found in the report of the Chairman of the Committee of Management, Mr. Alexander R. Lawton, and of the Treasurer, Mr. William Harden, both of which are herewith submitted.

Membership

Since the last annual meeting there has practically been no change in the active membership. This is disappointing and I hope that the report for the present year will be more encouraging.

I have the sad duty to report that since our last annual meeting we have lost, by death, two of our most distinguished members. I refer to the great jurist and beloved Georgian, Mr. Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, an able statesman and kindly philanthropist of national reputation. Both, by precept and example, ennobling the age in which they lived, and both departing leave behind them "Foot-prints in the sands of Time" which future generations will love to trace.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. MACKALL,
President.

Annual Report of Charles H. Groves, Secretary and Treasurer

Savannah, Ga., February 1, 1916.

The Society has a membership of 170, namely, 150 active (35 women, 114 men, 1 institution), 2 life, 8 honorary and 10 corresponding members.

During the year 2 active men members and 1 woman member were added to the membership; one active man member was transferred from the active list to honorary membership; 9 active men members resigned; 3 deaths have been recorded among the active members and one death has been noted among the honorary members.

Finances

The funds of the Society consist of a General Fund and a Permanent Fund.

General Fund: The General Fund has increased its balance from \$887.41 on February 11, 1915, to \$1,958.59 on February 1, 1916, the amount of the increase being \$1,071.18. As against the balance of cash on hand this day there is an outstanding liability, being an unpaid bill of the Savannah Morning News amounting to \$1,208 for 500 copies of Vol. IX of the Society's Collections, to-wit, the Hawkins Papers. The credits to the General Fund during the year amounted to \$1,309.23, consisting of dues collected for the current year, \$1,120, of which \$150 was received from women and \$970 from men; back dues for 1914 and years prior thereto, \$200; bank interest, \$66.13, and \$4.10 from the sale of books. Disbursements from the General Fund for the year amounted to \$310, of which \$199.90 was for printing the

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1915 Annals and for miscellaneous printing and stationery; \$2 for advertisements; \$1.15 exchange charges; compensation paid Secretary and Treasurer, \$66; special compensation paid Secretary and Treasurer, \$50.

Membership dues unpaid for the current year amount to \$225 and for previous years, \$355. Total amount of unpaid dues, \$580.

Permanent Fund: The Permanent Fund has increased its balance from \$1,943.82 last year, to \$2,084.21 on February 1, 1916, the amount of the increase being \$140.39. The sum of \$2,084.21 is made up of a 3½% note for \$1,500 of Georgia Historical Society, Trustee for Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, dated April 13, 1910, (interest paid to May 1, 1915); three 5% Certificates of Deposit of Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company aggregating \$524.26. The increase in the balance over last year is made up of bank interest, interest on Certificates and interest collected on the note; also \$74.83 received from R. J. Nunn Trust Fund, being the first income distribution of that Trust.

Insurance is carried to the extent of \$40,000, being \$15,000 on the library books and \$25,000 on the Hodgson Hall Building.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. GROVES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Committee on Printing and Publishing

Savannah, Ga., January 28, 1916.

To the Georgia Historical Society:

Gentlemen: The Committee on Printing and Publishing begs leave to report that in accordance with its recommendation and the action of the Society, it has had published five hundred copies of the Hawkins manuscripts, which have been in possession of the Society for about seventy-five years, and that these are now ready for distribution. Three hundred copies are bound in cloth, and two hundred in paper. The publication forms Volume IX of the Society's collections. It contains five hundred pages of printed matter, besides the introduction, a map of the Creek Country, reproduced from Early's Map of Georgia of 1818, an excellent steel engraving of Benjamin Hawkins, and a full sketch of his life. The engraving and sketch were reproduced from the Biographical History of North Carolina through the courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Charles L. Van Noppen of Greensboro, N. C. This volume contains all the writings of Benjamin Hawkins in possession of the Society, except his Description of the Creek Country, which was published for the Society in 1848, by Wm. B. Hodgson.

In presenting the letters of Hawkins the committee has thought best to let them appear just as they were written, except that in two or three instances an objectionable word or passage was omitted.

It is fortunate that we have been able to secure so good a likeness of Hawkins, and such a full sketch of his life, for this material is now very rare.

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While some of the material published in this volume is of but little present value, there is much that will be of great aid to the future historian in dealing with a subject that is already greatly obscured by the passing years.

Respectfully submitted,

OTIS ASHMORE,
J. F. MINIS,
THOMAS J. CHARLTON,
W. W. MACKALL,

Committee on Printing and Publishing.

Bibliography

of

The Georgia Historical Society

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. I. Savannah, 1840.

8vo, pp. xii, 307, (1).

Contents: Introduction. Oration before the Society at the celebration of their first anniversary, February 12, 1840, by W. Law; New and Accurate Account of the Provinces of South Carolina and Georgia (by J. Oglethorpe), London, 1733; A Voyage to Georgia, 1735, by F. Moore, London, 1744; An Impartial Inquiry into the State and Utility of the Province of Georgia (by B. Martyn), London, 1741; Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, with regard to the Trade of Great Britain (etc.), with Some Account of the Country, and the Designs of the Trustees (by B. Martyn), London, 1733; Sketch of the Life of Gen. James Oglethorpe, by Thomas Spalding.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. II. Savannah, 1842.

8vo, pp. (6) 336.

Contents: Introduction. Discourse before the Society at their second anniversary, February 12, 1841, (by W. B. Stevens); A New Voyage to Georgia, by a Young Gentleman, 2d ed., London, 1737; A State of the Province of Georgia, attested upon oath in the Court of Savannah, November 10, 1740, (by William Stephens), London, 1740; A Brief Account of the Causes that have Retarded the Progress of the Colony

of Georgia, by P. Tailfer, H. Anderson, D. Douglas, Charleston, 1741; An Account Showing the Progress of the Colony of Georgia from its Establishment (by B. Martyn), London, 1741. Appendix: Account of the Society; Constitution; By-laws; Act of Incorporation; Officers. Members, 1842.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III, part 1. Savannah, 1848.

8vo, pp. 88. (Published by Wm. B. Hodgson.)

Contents: Introduction. Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Hawkins; The Creek Confederacy (by W. B. Hodgson); A Sketch of the Creek Country, in 1798 and 1799 (by B. Hawkins). Appendix; Indian Treaties, 1773-1796.

No other part of this volume was issued. The Society published no more collections until 1873, when the publication was resumed with the designation of Vol. III, disregarding this first part.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. III. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. vi, 428.

Contents: Preface. Letters from General Oglethorpe to the Trustees of the Colony, October, 1735, to August, 1744; Report of Governor Sir James Wright to Lord Dartmouth on the Condition of the Colony, September 20, 1773; Letters from Governor Sir James Wright to the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord George Germain, Secretaries of State for America, August 24, 1774, to February 16, 1782. Appendix: Casimir Pulaski, address before the Society by C. C. Jones, Jr., upon the celebration of its thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871; address before the Society by R. D. Arnold, July 24, 1871.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. IV. Savannah, 1878.

8vo, pp. 263, 64. Illus. Plans.

Contents: The Dead Towns of Georgia, (by Charles C. Jones, Jr.); Itinerant Observations in America, reprinted from the London Magazine, 1745-46.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. V. Published by the Savannah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a Contribution to Georgia History. Savannah, Ga., 1901.

Pt. 1, pp. xiv, 139 (this part only published by D.A.R.).
Contents: Proceedings of the Georgia Provincial Congress; Proceedings of the Georgia Council of Safety, 3d November, 1775, to 17th February, 1777; Account of the Siege of Savannah, from a British Source.

Pt. II, pp. 223. (This part was published by Mr. W. J. DeRenne as a contribution to Georgia History.)
Contents: Order Book of Samuel Elbert, Colonel and Brigadier General in the Continental Army, October, 1776, to November, 1778; Letter Book of Governor Samuel Elbert, from January, 1785, to November, 1785.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VI. Savannah, 1904.

8vo, pp. vii, 245. Portrait.

Contents: The letters of Hon. James Habersham, 1756-1776.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VII. Savannah, 1909-1913.

Pt. I, pp. 70.

Contents: Letters of Montiano—Siege of St. Augustine. (Transl. and ed. by C. DeWitt Willcox.)

Pt. II, pp. 53. Maps and plans.

Contents: Oglethorpe Monument. Illustrated.

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Pt. III, pp. 112.

Contents: The Spanish Official Account of the Attack on the Colony of Georgia, in America, and of its Defeat on St. Simons Island by General James Oglethorpe. (Transl. and ed. by C. DeWitt Willcox.) Portrait and Maps.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. VIII. Savannah, 1913.

Contents: Letters of Joseph Clay, merchant of Savannah, 1776-1793; and a list of ships and vessels entered at the port of Savannah, for May, 1765, 1766, and 1767. Ills.

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society.

Vol. IX. Savannah, 1916.

Contents: Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1806. pp. 500.

Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society, February 12, 1840. By William Law. Savannah, 1840.

8vo. pp. 43.

On the early settlements and history of Georgia.

Pamphlet.

Historical lecture on Sergeant Jasper before the Society, 1841. By Robert M. Charlton.

8vo.

Dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. By Thaddeus Mason Harris. Boston, 1841.

8vo, pp. xxii, 424. Portrait. Folded Map.

Pamphlet.

A discourse before the Society, February 12, 1841. By William Bacon Stevens. Savannah, 1841.

8vo, pp. 40.

On the events of the Revolution in Georgia.

Pamphlet.

A discourse on the qualifications and duties of an historian, delivered before the Society on its fourth anniversary, February 13, 1843. By Mitchell King. Savannah. Published by a resolution of the Society, 1843.

8vo. pp. 23.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society, March 7, 1843.

By John Elliott Ward. Savannah, 1843.

8vo, pp. 22.

Pamphlet.

A lecture delivered before the Society at the Unitarian Church, Tuesday evening, March 14, 1843. By William A. Caruthers, M. D. Savannah, 1843.

8vo, pp. 36.

Pamphlet.

A high civilization, the morality of Georgians. A discourse before the Society, February 12, 1844. By Stephen Elliott, Jr. Savannah, 1844.

8vo, pp. 21.

Pamphlet.

Lecture before the Society, February 29, and March 4, 1844, on the subject of education. By Samuel K. Talmage. Savannah, 1844.

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Pamphlet.

A discourse delivered before the Society on the occasion of its sixth anniversary, February 12, 1845. By Alonzo Church. Savannah, 1845.

8vo, pp. 34, 6.

Pamphlet.

The romance of life. A historical lecture before the Society on the 14th of January, 1845. By Robert M. Charlton. Savannah, 1845.

8vo, pp. 19.

A History of Georgia, from its first discovery by Europeans to the adoption of the present constitution in 1798. By William B. Stevens. 2 vols. New York. 1847, 1859.

Two vols., 8vo. Plates. Plan. Map.

Prepared at the request of the Society and published under its auspices. Pecuniary aid was rendered by the Society for the publication of the second volume.

Broadside.

Proceedings of meeting, January 7, 1855.

Pamphlet.

Address delivered before the Society on its nineteenth anniversary, February 12, 1858. By John E. Ward. Savannah, 1858.

8vo, pp. 24.

Pamphlet.

Indian remains in Southern Georgia. Address before the Society on its twentieth anniversary, February 12, 1859. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 25.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1859.

8vo, pp. 15.

Pamphlet.

A reply to a resolution of the Society, read before the Society at its anniversary meeting, February 12, 1866. By Stephen Elliott. Savannah, 1866.

8vo, pp. 13.

Pamphlet.

Eulogy on the life and character of Stephen Elliott. By Solomon Cohen. Written and published at the request of the Society. Savannah, 1867.

8vo, pp. 18.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1871.

8vo, pp. 27.

Wilde's Summer Rose; or, the Lament of the Captive.

An authentic account of the origin, mystery, and explanation of R. H. Wilde's alleged plagiarism. By Anthony Barclay, and with his permission published by the Society. Savannah, 1871. Published in both bound and unbound form.

8vo, pp. 70.

Casimir Pulaski.

An address delivered before the Society by Charles C. Jones, Jr., upon the occasion of the thirty-second anniversary, February 13, 1871. Savannah, 1873.

8vo, pp. 28. Large paper. Also included in Vol. III of the Society's collections.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings, resolutions and communications, commemorative of Edward J. Harden, attorney for the City of Savannah and president of the Society, who died April 19, 1873. Savannah, 1873.
8vo, pp. 31.

The Siege of Savannah in 1779, as described in Two Contemporaneous Journals of French Officers of the Fleet of Count d'Estaing. Albany, 1874.

4vo, pp. 77. Folded map.
Edited by Charles C. Jones, Jr., and dedicated to the Georgia Historical Society.

Pamphlet.

Proceedings of the dedication of Hodgson Hall, by the Society, on occasion of its thirty-seventh anniversary, February 14, 1876. Savannah, 1876.
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Pamphlet.

Sergeant William Jasper. An address delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, in Savannah, Ga., on the 3rd of January, 1876. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., (Albany). Printed for the Society, 1876.
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Pamphlet.

Reminiscences of service with the first volunteer regiment of Georgia, in Charleston Harbor in 1863. An address before the Society. March 3, 1879. By Charles H. Olmstead. Savannah, 1879.

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The same in **Southern Historical Society Papers**, Vol. ii, pp. 118-125, 158-171. Richmond, 1883.

Pamphlet.

Hernando De Soto. The adventures encountered and the route pursued by the Adelantado during his march through the territory embraced within the present limits of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. Read before the Society. Savannah, 1880.

8vo, pp. 42. (1). Portrait.

Pamphlet.

Anniversary address before the Society on the 14th of February, 1881. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., Savannah, 1881.

8vo, pp. 40.

Title on cover reads: "The Georgia Historical Society; its Founders, Patrons and Friends."

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1883.

8vo, pp. 31 (1).

Pamphlet.

A suggestion as to the origin of the plan of Savannah. Remarks by William Harden before the Society, September 7, 1885. Savannah, 1885,

8vo, pp. 4. No title page.

Pamphlet.

The life and services of the Hon. Maj. Gen. Samuel Elbert, of Georgia. By Charles C. Jones, Jr. An address before the Society, at Savannah, on the 6th of December, 1886. Printed for the Society. Cambridge, 1887.

8vo, pp. 48.

Pamphlet.

A brief sketch of the life and writings of Sidney Lanier. By Charles N. West. An address delivered before the Society on the 5th of December, 1887. Printed for the Society. Savannah, 1888.

8vo, pp. 25.

Pamphlet.

The interest and efficiency of woman in the development of literature and art. Address delivered at the annual meeting, February 12, 1889. By Henry R. Jackson, president of the Society. Savannah, 1889.

Pamphlet.

The life and times of William Harris Crawford, of Georgia. An address delivered by Charles N. West, A. M., before the Society, May 2, 1892. Savannah, 1892.

8vo, pp. 45.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1894.

8vo, pp. 35.

Pamphlet.

Constitution, by-laws, and list of members. Savannah, 1910.

8vo, pp. 23.

Pamphlet.

75th annual reports of officers, addresses, bibliography of the Society, list of officers and members, constitution and by-laws, acts of incorporation, Miss Telfair's trust deed, extract from the Telfair will, etc.
pp. 108.

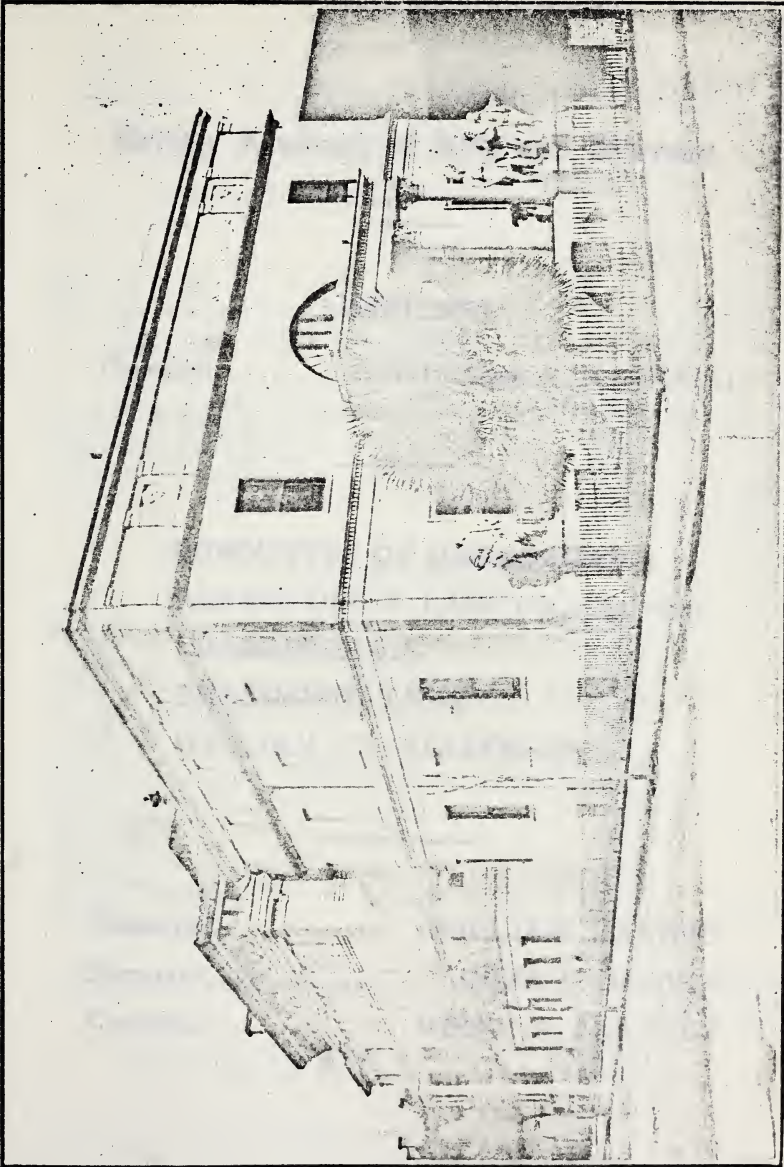
Pamphlet.

76th annual reports of officers, bibliography of the Society, list of officers and members, constitution and by-laws, etc.
pp. 72.

List of Unpublished Manuscripts

1. Letters of General Lachlan McIntosh to Washington, Lee, Elbert, Howe and others.
2. Notes of General James Jackson on Ramsay's History of the Revolution in South Carolina.
3. Letter Book of General Jackson, 1788 to 1796.
4. Letter Books of Governors John Martin and Edward Telfair.
5. Abstracts of Documents Relating to the State of Georgia between 1755 and 1824.
6. Letter Book of Philip Box, Postmaster at Savannah, 1804 to 1808.
7. Sales Book of Georgia Galphin.
8. A number of Miscellaneous Letters on Various subjects.

TELFAIR ACADEMY



41

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

OFFICERS

President.....WILLIAM W. MACKALL

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, Chairman

CHARLES ELLIS

BENJAMIN H. LEVY

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

Treasurer.....WILLIAM HARDEN

Secretary.....CHAS. F. GROVES

Custodian.....MISS N. A. BRADLEY

Annual Report of William Harden

Treasurer

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

1915
February 1, Balance on Hand..... \$ 5,933.52

RECEIPTS

Augusta & Savannah Railroad Dividends....	\$5,000.00	
From Sale of Tickets	41.75	
From Sale of Catalogues	44.50	
Interest on Deposits	229.87	
Refunded by Buffalo Fine Arts Academy....	11.45	5,327.57
		<u>\$11,261.09</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$1,840.00	
Pictures	2,237.36	
Repairs	318.25	
Fuel	275.50	
Burglar Alarm Service	120.00	
Telephone Service	39.96	
Lectures	75.00	
Lighting	12.20	
Interest on Loan	42.50	
Printing	8.50	
Supplies	76.55	
Water Rent	22.96	
Insurance	202.00	
Express Charges	23.87	
Sundries	69.03	5,363.68
		<u></u>

1916
February 1, Balance on Hand 5,897.41

Button Gwinnett Fund.....	\$2,800.00	
Unappropriated	3,097.41	
		<u>\$5,897.41</u>

Savannah, Ga., 1st February, 1916.

WILLIAM HARDEN,

Treasurer.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Management

Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1916.

To the Board of Curators of Georgia Historical Society,
Savannah, Georgia:

The Committee on Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences submits herewith its Annual Report for the year ending this day:

Attendance

The attendance for the year has been: Free days, 4,625 visitors against 3,359 visitors in the preceding year; pay days, 170 visitors against 279 visitors in the preceding year.

Finances

The finances of the Academy are in satisfactory condition. The loan of \$1,500 from Georgia Historical Society is still unpaid, but interest thereon to May 1, 1915, has been paid.

The cash balance on February 1, 1916, was:

Button Gwinnett Fund.....	\$2,800.00
General Funds	3,097.41
Total	<u>\$5,897.41</u>

From this must be deducted outstanding bills not yet presented and audited for equipping the building with electricity, and for plastering, painting, etc. Details of receipts and disbursements are shown in the Annual Report of the Treasurer submitted to this meeting.

Acquisitions

Five pictures have been acquired during the year as follows:

"De Gauwdief" (Scape Grace), by Jan Toorop of Holland.

"Regatta Day at Menton," by Alfred Stevens of Belgium.

"Head of a Young Woman," by Edward von Gebhardt of Germany.

"Tennis Tourney at Ostend," by Ernst Oppler of Germany.

"Frost and Fog," by Geo. Sauter of England.

The total cost of these, including all expenses, was \$2,237.36.

Our efforts, referred to in the last Annual Report, to communicate with the great French Sculptor, August Rodin, with reference to our contract for a bronze replica of one of his group of the "Bourgeois de Calais" have been fruitless, and we fear that we shall be disappointed in our hope of acquiring so valuable an addition to our collection.

Notwithstanding the European war, there was sent to this country, early in the year 1915, a large collection of the works of Alfred Philippe Roll, which has been since exhibited in various cities. Apparently the only public museum in the United States in which Roll is represented is the Telfair Academy, and we have loaned to this exhibit our two specimens of his work—portrait of President Felix Faure and his grandson, and portrait of Admiral Krantz. The collection will be shown at the Telfair Academy in the spring of 1916, probably in April. It includes several specimens of his work belonging to the French Government.

On February 7 the exhibition at the Academy of 17 paintings by Gari Melchers was opened and will continue until February 28th. We have long desired that Savannah should see the works of this distinguished painter and the result fully meets our expectations, as manifested by the number of visitors from day to day. The exhibit includes

four portraits owned in Savannah and loaned to the Academy for this occasion.

Electric Lighting

In order that the Academy might be opened to the public on special occasions, in the evenings, the entire building has been wired and equipped with necessary lighting fixtures. It was first used at the opening of the Melchers' exhibition on the evening of February 7th. We are much indebted to the Savannah Electric Company, which did the work at cost, for the great care which it has exercised and the trouble which it has taken in making this work a splendid success. It is believed that this innovation will enable the Academy to extend its usefulness to the community.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON,

Chairman.

NOTE.—Mr. Leonard L. Mackall's "Report on the Books now in the Telfair Academy" was prepared informally, with no idea of publication, and it was printed in our Annals 1915, pp. 45-51, without his knowledge. This should have been expressly stated there.

Properties Belonging to the Society

Hodgson Hall, being the real property and improvements, together with 26,348 books, located on Lot 14, Forsyth Ward, south-west corner of Gaston and Whitaker Streets, in the City of Savannah.

Properties Belonging to the Telfair Academy

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, being the real property and improvements, together with Works of Art, located on Lot Letter "N." Heathcote Ward, fronting on St. James Square, (now Telfair Place), and running back to Jefferson Street.

One thousand shares of stock of Augusta & Savannah Railroad.

List of Artists Represented in Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences

American

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. George W. Bellows | 9. Gari Melchers |
| 2. Henry Golden Dearth | 10. Edward W. Redfield |
| 3. Frederick Carl Frieseke | 11. James Jebusa Shannon |
| 4. Childe Hassam | 12. Julius L. Stewart |
| 5. Charles W. Hawthorne | 13. Julian Story |
| 6. George Hitchcock | 14. Beulah Strong |
| 7. Ernest Lawson | 15. Edwin Lord Weeks |
| 8. Walter MacEwen | 16. Charles H. Woodbury |

Austrian

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Olga de Boznanska | 2. Joseph von Brandt |
|----------------------|----------------------|

Belgian

Alfred Emile Leopold Joseph Victor Thislain Stevens

Dutch

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Franz Snyders | 2. Jan Toorop |
| 3. Cornelis de Vos | |

English

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Reginald Barber | 3. Frank Brangwyn |
| 2. George H. Boughton | 4. Arthur Hacker |
| 5. George Sauter | |

French

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Edmond Aman-Jean | 10. Ernest Noir |
| 2. Paul Albert Besnard | 11. Nicholas Pouissin (at-tributed) |
| 3. François Bonvin | 12. Pierre Cécile Puvis de Chavannes |
| 4. Henry Caro-Delvaile | 13. Jean François Raffaelli |
| 5. Jacques Courtois (Il Borgognone) | 14. Alfred Philippe Roll |
| 6. Raoul du Gardier | 15. Alfred Smith |
| 7. Gaston La Touche | 16. Emile Vernier |
| 8. Raphael Lewisohn | |
| 9. Henri Jean Guillaume Martin | |

German

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Anton Braith | 10. Wilhelm von Kaulbach |
| 2. Carl L. Brandt | 11. Gotthardt Kühl |
| 3. Ferdinand Brütt | 12. Adolf Lüben |
| 4. Eugen G. Dücker | 13. Guido von Maffei |
| 5. Albert Engstfeld | 14. Carl Oesterly |
| 6. Edward Karl Franz von
Gebhardt | 15. Ernst Oppler |
| 7. Theodor Hagen | 16. Karl Otto |
| 8. Hans Herrmann | 17. Claudius von Schraudolph |
| 9. Hugo Kauffmann | 18. Wincelas Szymanowski |
| | 19. Friedrich J. Voltz |
| | 20. Heinrich J. Zügel |

Italian

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Veronese Bonifazio | 3. Cesare Laurenti |
| 2. Giorgione School | 4. Carlo Randanini |
| 5. Federigo Zuccherro | |

Spanish

1. Murillo (copy)

Summary

American	16
Austrian	2
Belgian	1
Dutch	3
English	5
French	16
German	20
Italian	5
Spanish	1
<hr/>	
Total	69

The Georgia Historical Society

*Constitution and By-Laws as Amended to February
1916*

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

Name

The Society shall be called The Georgia Historical Society.

ARTICLE 2

Objects

Its objects shall be to collect, preserve and diffuse information in relation to the History of the State of Georgia in all its various departments, and American history generally, and to create an historical library for the use of its members and others.

ARTICLE 3

Classes of Membership

The Society shall consist of Active, Life, Corresponding and Honorary Members. Active members embracing those within the State and such others as may be elected as such; Life members, those who pay one hundred dollars; Corresponding members, those at home or abroad who are,

or may be, of service to the Society and its objects; and Honorary members, those distinguished for their public services, or literary, artistic, or scientific attainments, particularly in the department of history throughout the world.

ARTICLE 4

Officers

The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of Twelve Curators, and such other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the Curators.

At the annual meeting in 1910 Curators shall be elected as follows: Four to serve for one year, four to serve for two years and four to serve for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting four Curators shall be elected to serve for three years, and others shall be elected for such terms as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies. Election of Curators shall be by ballot. The Board of Curators may fill all vacancies in their number pending the next annual meeting.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Curators, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary shall be elected from among the Curators.

ARTICLE 5

Regular Meetings

The Society shall meet annually on the 12th day of February, but if said day fall on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the anniversary shall be celebrated on the following Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. The Society shall also meet on the first Mondays of May, August and November.

ARTICLE 6

Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Curators, by the President, or by either of the Vice-Presidents and shall be called by the President or either of the Vice-Presidents, or the Recording Secretary, upon the request of a majority of the Curators present in the City or of any five active members.

ARTICLE 7

Election of Members

The admission of members shall be by ballot, and negative votes amounting to one-fifth of the total number of votes cast shall be sufficient to reject any candidate. When the Society is not in session members may be elected by the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 8

Eligibility

Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be interested in the objects of the Society as set out in Article II of this Constitution and desirous of aiding in promoting them.

ARTICLE 9

Dues

Life members, Corresponding members and Honorary members shall pay no dues. Active members shall pay annual dues of, men, ten dollars; women, five dollars, payable for each calendar year on the 12th day of February of that year. Members elected after July first in any year shall pay only half the dues for that year.

ARTICLE 10**Quorum**

Five active members, including at least two Curators, shall constitute a quorum and be empowered to transact the regular business of the Society; except at the annual meeting, when seven shall constitute a quorum. Proxies shall not be counted to make a quorum.

Whenever any question out of the regular routine business shall come before the Society, particularly any question involving the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, such question shall, upon the demand of any five Active members, be submitted to a subsequent meeting, of which notice ten days previous to the date of the meeting shall be given in a public gazette in the City of Savannah; and at said meeting so called at least twenty-five Active members of the Society shall be present in person or by proxy for the final decision of such question.

ARTICLE 11**Life Members**

Any member who shall pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of one hundred dollars, thereby becomes a Life member, with all rights, privileges and disabilities of an Active member, but shall be exempt from any further payment.

ARTICLE 13**Board of Curators**

Except as otherwise provided herein, all powers of the Society are vested in the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 14**Term of Office**

All officers shall hold office until the annual meeting next succeeding their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, subject, however, to the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE 15

Library

The Board of Curators are vested with authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the Library and the use and management thereof which to them shall seem best.

ARTICLE 16

Amendments

This Constitution can be altered or amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at a meeting, at which not less than twenty members shall be present, and then only when notice of the amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, or sent by mail to each voting member of the Society not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment shall be acted on.

BY-LAWS

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, give, when required, the casting vote, preserve order and be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Curators.

It shall further be the duty of the President, at the annual meeting, to present a report reviewing the work and progress of the Society during the year past; and also setting forth such changes and aims as the highest interest of the Society demand.

In the absence or disability of the President all his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

2. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Society which may be necessary or convenient in the carrying out of its business as set out in Article II of the Constitution, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Society or the Board. He shall preserve on file all communications received by him and keep a copy of all communications sent by him. It shall furthermore be his duty to read at each annual meeting such portions or abstracts of his correspondence as the President may direct.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of all meetings and shall perform all other duties usually appertaining to the office of Secretary except those prescribed for the Corresponding Secretary.

4. The Treasurer shall act as Secretary of the Committee on Finance. He will receive from the Assistant Treasurer all the reports required by the By-laws; will see that they are made out in proper form by the Assistant Treasurer, and will present the same as now required; and, for the purpose of verifying accounts and familiarizing himself with the financial affairs of the Society, the books of the Assistant Treasurer shall be always open to his inspection, as well as that of any other member of the Board.

The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer, who shall collect, receive and discharge all moneys due and payable, and shall receive and collect all donations and bequests of money, or other property, to the Society. He shall pay, under proper vouchers, all the ordinary expenses of the Society, and shall deposit all its funds in one of the banks of the City, to the credit of the Society, subject to his checks; and at the annual meeting shall make a true report of all moneys received and paid out by him, to be audited by the Committee on Finance, provided for hereafter. He shall file a complete and accurate roll of the Society at its annual meetings. At all regular meetings of the Board he shall submit a statement which shall embody the following information:

1. The total membership of the Society.
2. Amount of dues collected for current year.
3. Amount of back dues collected.
4. Amount due for current year.
5. Amount due for previous year.
6. Amount paid.
7. Amount of liabilities.
8. Amount of cash on hand.
9. Amount of insurance on property.

This statement shall be read at the meeting of the Board and again at the regular meeting of the Society next following.

If there be no Assistant Treasurer his duties shall be performed by the Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to preserve, arrange and keep in good order all books, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets and papers of every kind belonging to the Society. He shall keep a catalogue of the same and charge the books, etc., that may be taken out of the Library, under the rules, to the proper persons. He shall also be furnished with a book in which to record all donations and bequests, of whatsoever kind, relating to his department, with the name of the donor, and the time when bestowed. He shall enforce the Library rules, by refusing to issue books to persons owing for overdue books until such indebtedness shall have been paid; and all controversies with members respecting such dues shall be decided by the Library Committee.

6. The Curators shall meet as soon as practicable after the annual meeting and shall elect from their number a President, a First and Second Vice-President and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall also elect a Recording Secretary, a Librarian and a Treasurer. The President shall appoint from the Curators the following Standing Committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member, to-wit: Committee on Printing and Publishing, Committee on

Finance, Committee on the Telfair Academy, each to consist of three persons in addition to the President.

He shall appoint from the Curators a Committee on Library, to consist of five persons, who shall be the persons designated by this Society as its appointees upon the Public Board. He shall appoint the members of this Committee as follows: One of them shall serve during the year 1903, and his term shall expire on the first of January, 1904, or when his successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted; one for the years 1903 and 1904, one for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, one for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, so that on January the first each year, in 1904 and thereafter the terms of one of the said Library Committee so appointed shall end, but they, respectively, shall hold over until their successors shall have been appointed and shall have accepted. And to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of said terms the said President shall respectively appoint a successor for each of the said Managers so passing out, which successor shall hold his office on said Board for the term of five years from the first day of January in the year when his predecessor's term ends or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have accepted.

7. The Committee on the Library, in addition to the duties named in the preceding paragraph, shall have the supervisory care of the building and grounds, furniture, printed publications, manuscripts, curiosities and all property of like kind. They shall, with the Librarian, provide suitable shelves, cases and fixtures by which to arrange and display them. The printed volumes and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name of the "Georgia Historical Society." They shall propose to the Curators such books or manuscripts pertaining to the object of the Society as they shall deem expedient, which, when approved, shall be by them purchased and disposed of as above directed.

They shall provide all necessary blank books for the use of said department, in which the Librarian shall keep a record of their proceedings, and be entrusted in general with the custody, care and increase of whatever comes within the province of their appointed duty.

8. The Committee on Printing and Publishing shall prepare for publication whatever documents or collections shall be ordered by the Society; shall contract for and supervise the printing of the same, and shall furnish the Recording Secretary and the Librarian with such blank notices, summonses, labels, etc., as may be deemed requisite.

9. The Committee on Finance shall consist of at least one member of each of the former Committees, and shall have the general oversight and direction of the funds of the Society and shall audit the Treasurer's annual report.

10. The Committee on the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall have the general oversight of the lot and improvements, books, pictures, statuary, furniture and fixtures, devised and bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Telfair to the Georgia Historical Society in special trust, and of all additions that may be made thereto, in accordance with her will. They shall bring, from time to time, to the notice of the Board such repairs of the Telfair residence and such changes and improvements of the adjacent premises as may be required to keep and preserve the same as a public edifice for a Library and Academy of Arts and Sciences. They shall propose and submit to the Board a plan for the management and care, of the institution, and the terms and regulations on which it shall be open for the use of the public, and such modifications of the same as may be suggested by experience. They shall recommend to the Board the purchase of books for the Library and works of art and science for the Academy.

To the end of receiving and considering the reports of this Committee, of supervising the expenditures for the Library and the Academy and generally administering the trust fund; of devising, modifying and maturing a scheme to carry into effect in good faith the objects of the Telfair

devise and bequest, by making the Academy, through its books and collections, and if, and when practicable through instructions in art and science, an institution of the largest public usefulness, the Board shall hold its meetings in the Academy building at such times as it shall appoint, provided there be one such regular monthly meeting during the week next preceding the regular meeting of the Society, and to be always prepared to report fully to such last mentioned meetings upon the state of the Academy and upon its own actings and doings, which shall be subject in all things to the revision and approval of the Society.

11. The Board shall appoint an orator to deliver a discourse at each annual meeting and suggest such other exercises as shall be appropriate to its celebration.

12. The Society may authorize any number of members, not less than five, to use the hall and library for the meetings of such subsections as may be formed, and any such subsection shall have power to place in the Library such books and other means of instruction as they may choose to procure, without cost to the Society, to be freely used by the members thereof in the rooms of the Library, the members of the section alone being allowed to take such books out of the Library, and then under the rules of the same.

13. Any member failing to pay his annual subscription before March 15th shall be warned by notice of his liability to be dropped from membership, and such notice shall allow him one month in which to pay his dues. In case of his failure to do so, the Treasurer shall report his name at the next meeting of the Society and his membership shall then cease.

14. The Board of Curators shall meet on the Fridays before the regular quarterly meetings and annual meetings of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by any Vice-President, or by any three Curators. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The several standing committees shall make formal reports to the quarterly meetings of the Board

of Curators, which reports shall also be read at the next regular meeting of the Society.

15. All motions, resolutions and other matters, directly or indirectly affecting or referring to the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall, as a matter of course be referred to the Board of Curators, to be by it reported on at the next ensuing regular meeting, unless further time be allowed.

16. These By-laws may be repealed, amended or added to at any regular meeting, or by one publication in a daily paper published in Savannah not less than one week prior to the meeting. They may likewise be repealed, amended or added to by the Board of Curators at any time in their discretion, but such amendments shall be ineffective if disapproved by the Society.

Officers

of

The Georgia Historical Society

From its organization, June 4, 1839, to February, 1916

Presidents

	FROM	TO
John M. Berrien,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
	Feb. 13, 1854	Jan. 1, 1856
James M. Wayne,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 13, 1854
	Feb. 12, 1856	Feb. 17, 1862
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 17, 1862	Aug. 19, 1864
Stephen Elliott,	Sept. 12, 1864	Dec. 21, 1866
John Stoddard,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1868	April 19, 1873
George W. J. DeRenne,	June 2, 1873	Mar. 2, 1874
Henry Roots Jackson,	Mar. 2, 1874	May 23, 1898
John Screven,	Mar. 6, 1899	Jan. 9, 1900
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
Alexander Rudolf Lawton,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
William W. Mackall,	April 2, 1914	

First Vice-Presidents

James M. Wayne,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
Matthew H. McAllister,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1851
Charles S. Henry,	Feb. 12, 1851	Feb. 17, 1862
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
John Stoddard,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Solomon Cohen,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
William M. Charters,	Feb. 12, 1868	Jan. 6, 1883
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1889
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1889	Mar. 6, 1899
George Anderson Mercer,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Richard J. Nunn,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
George J. Baldwin,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
Thomas J. Charlton,	April 2, 1914	

Second Vice-Presidents

	FROM	TO
William B. Bulloch,	June 4, 1839	Feb. 12, 1841
William Law,	Feb. 12, 1841	Feb. 12, 1853
Stephen Elliott,	Feb. 12, 1853	Feb. 17, 1862
John Stoddard,	Feb. 17, 1862	Sept. 12, 1864
Solomon Cohen,	Sept. 12, 1864	Feb. 12, 1867
Edward J. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1867	Feb. 12, 1868
Alexander Robert Lawton,	Feb. 12, 1868	Feb. 14, 1870
	Feb. 12, 1883	Feb. 12, 1888
Juriah Harriss,	Feb. 14, 1870	Nov. 7, 1876
G. Moxley Sorrel,	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 12, 1883
John Screven,	Feb. 12, 1888	Feb. 12, 1889
Charles H. Olmstead,	Feb. 12, 1889	Feb. 12, 1895
William D. Harden,	Feb. 12, 1895	Feb. 14, 1898
George Anderson Mercer,	Feb. 14, 1898	Mar. 6, 1899
Richard J. Nunn,	Mar. 6, 1899	Feb. 12, 1900
Henry C. Cunningham,	Feb. 12, 1900	April 5, 1907
J. Florance Minis,	April 5, 1907	April 2, 1914
Otis Ashmore,	April 2, 1914	

List of Members

February 16, 1916

The Georgia Historical Society

Active Members

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abrahams, | Edmund H. |
| 2. Adams, | Samuel B. |
| 3. Adler, | Leopold |
| 4. Adler, | (Mrs. Leopold) Hannah |
| 5. Alexander, | (Mrs.) Nellie H. |
| 6. Anderson, | Harry C. |
| 7. Anderson, | J. Randolph |
| 8. Anderson, | (Mrs. J. Randolph) Page W. |
| 9. Anderson, | (Miss) Sarah Randolph |
| 10. Armstrong, | Geo. F. |
| 11. Ashmore, | Otis |
| 12. Bacon, | Hal H. |
| 13. Baldwin, | Geo. J. |
| 14. Baldwin, | (Mrs. Geo. J.) Lucy H. |
| 15. Baldwin, | Geo. H. |
| 16. Barnard, | James M. |
| 17. Barnwell, | William G. |
| 18. Bassett, | Victor Hugo |
| 19. Beckwith, | (Miss) Elizabeth |
| 20. Bell, | Charles G. |
| 21. Bell, | Frank G. |
| 22. Billington, | (Mrs.) Gertrude |
| 23. Bullard, | (Mrs. B. F.) Elizabeth Millar |
| 24. Butler, | Robert M. |
| 25. Byck, | David A. |
| 26. Cann, | J. Ferris |
| 27. Cann, | George T. |
| 28. Carnegie Library, | Atlanta, Ga. |

29. Carson, John A. G.
30. Carswell, John D.
31. Charlton, Thomas J.
32. Churchill, Aaron F.
33. Clay, William L.
34. Conant, Elbridge R.
35. Cooper, (Mrs. Hunter P.) Henrietta Tucker
36. Crawford, William B.
37. Crisfield, (Mrs.) J. A. P.
38. Cumming, Joseph B.
39. Cunningham, Henry C.
40. Cunningham, (Mrs. Henry C.) Nora L.
41. Cunningham, T. Mayhew, Jr.
42. Cunningham, (Mrs. T. Mayhew, Jr.) Lilla C. W.
43. Cunningham, (Miss) Sarah A.
44. Davis, William H.
45. Davies, Julian T.
46. Denmark, Remer L.
47. DeRenne, Wymberley J.
48. DeRenne, Wymberley W.
49. Dighton, Samuel R.
50. Ellis, Charles
51. Ellis, (Mrs. Charles) Marie H.
52. Evans, Lawton B.
53. Freeman, Davis
54. Folsom, H. B.
55. Gaines, Frederick F.
56. Gaines, (Mrs. Fred F.) Frances E.
57. Gignilliat, William L.
58. Gordon, (Mrs.) Nellie K.
59. Gordon, William W.
60. Gordon, (Mrs. W. W.) Ella Screven
61. Gordon, George Arthur
62. Granger, Harvey
63. Grant, John W.
64. Groves, Charles F.
65. Guckenheimer, Abe S.

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66. Harden, William
67. Harris, Stephen N.
68. Haskell, Paul T., Jr.
69. Haskell, Lewis W.
70. Hilton, Joseph
71. Hilton, (Mrs. Joseph) Ida N.
72. Hoxie, W. J.
73. Hull, Joseph
74. Hull, (Mrs. A. B.) Sarah
75. Johnson, H. Wiley
76. Jones, G. Noble
77. King, Alexander C.
78. King, Harris M.
79. King, E. P., Jr.
80. King, Charles William
81. Karow, (Mrs.) Anna Bell
82. Krenson, William D.
83. Lane, Mills B.
84. Lawrence, Alexander A.
85. Lawton, Alexander R.
86. Lawton, (Mrs. Alexander R.) Ella B.
87. Lawton, Alexander R., Jr.
88. Lawton, (Mrs. Alexander R., Jr.) Elizabeth S.
89. Lawton, Beckwith
90. Levy, Benjamin H.
91. Levy, (Mrs. Benjamin H.) Rebecca
92. Levy, Henry
93. Little, John D.
94. Low, (Mrs.) Juliette
95. Mackall, William W.
96. Mackall, (Mrs. William W.) Annie
97. Mackall, Charles G.
98. Meader, Richard D.
99. Meldrim, Peter W.
100. Meldrim, (Mrs. Peter W.) Frances C.
101. Mercer, George A.
102. Minis, J. Florance
103. Minis, (Mrs. J. Florance) Louisa P.

104. Minis, Isaac
105. Mills, George J.
106. Mills, (Mrs. George J.) Euphemia F.
107. Moses, Cornelius F.
108. Myers, Joseph D.
109. Myers, Lee Roy
110. McAlpin, Henry
111. McCauley, William F.
112. McMillan, Thomas H.
113. Neville, Charles
114. Neville, (Mrs. Charles) Frances Louisa Davis
115. Neely, Robert C.
116. Owens, George W.
117. Paulsen, Jacob
118. Pierpont, Wallace J.
119. Ravenel, Thomas P.
120. Roach, Richard
121. Rauers, John J.
122. Rosenheim, Joseph
123. Rosenheim, David J.
124. Read, Abram Carrington
125. Saussy, Frederick T.
126. Saussy, (Mrs. Gordon) Hattie
127. Semmes, Raphael T.
128. Shotter, Spencer P.
129. Slaton, John M.
130. Slaton, (Mrs. John M.)
131. Smart, Horace P.
132. Solomon, George
133. Steed, (Mrs.) Clem P.
134. Strobhar, A. Douglass
135. Stevens, Henry D.
136. Tiedeman, George W.
137. Trosdal, E. S.
138. Walker, George P.
139. Waring, T. Pinckney
140. Waring, (Mrs. T. Pinckney) Martha
141. Weber, Herman

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- | | | |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 142. | Weed, | (Miss) Josephine |
| 143. | Wilder, | Willis W. |
| 144. | Williamson, | William W. |
| 145. | Wilson, | William L. |
| 146. | Wilson, | (Mrs. Wm. L.) Katherine Anderson |
| 147. | Wilson, | (Mrs. Walter S.) Carrie P. |
| 148. | Winburn, | William A. |
| 149. | Witcover, | Hyman W. |
| 150. | Wynn, | J. O. |
| 151. | Wright, | Anton P. |

Life Members

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. | Peabody, | George Foster | New York |
| 2. | Peabody, | Charles Samuel | New York |

Honorary Members

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Carnegie, | Andrew | New York |
| 2. | Charlton, | Walter G. | Savannah, Ga. |
| 3. | Gardiner, | Asa Bird | New York |
| 4. | Green, | Samuel A. | Boston, Mass. |
| 5. | Hyvernat, | Henry | Washington, D. C. |
| 6. | Mackall, | Leonard L. | New York |
| 7. | Phillips, | Ulrich B. | Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| 8. | Watson, | Thomas E. | Thomson, Ga. |

Corresponding Members

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Barton, | Edmund M. | Worcester, Mass. |
| 2. | Brooks, | William Fay | Philadelphia |
| 3. | Cross, | E. J. D. | Baltimore, Md. |
| 4. | Daggett, | Samuel B. | Boston, Mass. |
| 5. | Hayden, | Horace E. | Wilkes Barre, Pa. |
| 6. | Manchester, | Alfred | Salem, Mass. |
| 7. | McDonald, | P. M. | Boston, Mass. |
| 8. | Paine, | Nathaniel | Worcester, Mass. |
| 9. | Thwing, | E. P. | Brooklyn, N.Y. |
| 10. | Van Name, | Addison | Hartford, Conn. |

Summary

Active members	151
Life members	2
Honorary members	8
Corresponding members	10
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Total	171

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Georgia
Historical Society
INCLUDING
THE ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETY
BY
MR. ALEXANDER C. KING
ON
GEORGIA'S INFLUENCE ON THE
SECESSION MOVEMENT

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Seventy-Eighth Annual Meeting
OF THE
Georgia
Historical Society

INCLUDING
THE ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETY
BY
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ON
GEORGIA'S INFLUENCE ON THE
SECESSION MOVEMENT

SAVANNAH, GA.
MORNING NEWS PRINT
1917

"SURELY THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY is a lesson of reason, not an institution of nature. Education and habit, obligation and interest attach us to it, not instinct. It is however, so necessary to be cultivated, and the prosperity of all societies and the grandeur of some, depends upon it so much, that orators by their eloquence, and poets by their enthusiasm, have endeavored to work up this precept into a principle of passion. But the examples which we find in history, improved by the lively descriptions, and the just applauses of centuries of historians, will have a much better and more permanent effect than declamation, or song, or the dry ethics of mere philosophy."

—LORD BOLINGBROKE.

Officers of The Georgia Historical Society

WILLIAM W. MACKALL,	President
THOMAS J. CHARLTON,	Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE,	Vice-President
ALEXANDER C. KING,	Vice-President
LAWTON B. EVANS,	Vice-President
OTIS ASHMORE,	Corresponding Secretary
CHARLES F. GROVES,	Secretary & Treasurer
WILLIAM HARDEN,	Librarian
CHARLES F. GROVES,	Treas., Telfair Trust Fund

Curators of the Georgia Historical Society

To serve until 1918

THOMAS J. CHARLTON
 HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM
 LAWTON B. EVANS
 BENJAMIN H. LEVY
 J. FLORANCE MINIS

To serve until 1919

H. R. GOETCHIUS
 R. PRESTON BROOKS
 OTIS ASHMORE
 WYMBERLEY W. DeRENNE
 ALEXANDER R. LAWTON

To serve until 1920

CHARLES ELLIS
 WILLIAM W. GORDON
 ALEXANDER C. KING
 WILLIAM W. MACKALL
 WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON

4

Standing Committees

Committee on Library:

OTIS ASHMORE, Chairman
J. FLORANCE MINIS
JOHN ROURKE, Jr.
(MISS) ELISABETH BECKWITH
LEONARD L. MACKALL

Committee on Printing and Publishing:

WILLIAM HARDEN, Chairman
OTIS ASHMORE
LAWTON B. EVANS
WYMBERLEY W. DeRENNE
R. PRESTON BROOKS

Committee on Managing Telfair Academy:

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, Chairman
CHARLES ELLIS
BENJAMIN H. LEVY
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMSON
(MRS.) ANNA BELLE KAROW

Committee on Finance:

HENRY C. CUNNINGHAM, Chairman
J. FLORANCE MINIS
WILLIAM W. GORDON
THOMAS J. CHARLTON

Proceedings.

The Seventy-eighth Annual meeting of the Georgia Historical Society was held at 8:30 P. M., February 12, 1917.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved. The General Fund Balance as at February 1, 1916, was \$1,958.69, compared with \$3,270.19 as at February 1, 1917. Receipts during the year consisted of

Dues	\$1,325.00	
Sale of Books	47.70	
Interest	52.90	
City of Savannah, account Hodgson		
Hall Repair Fund	2,000.00	\$3,425.60

The disbursements during the year consisted of

Postage	\$ 45.05	
Printing	1,350.90	
Stationery	6.50	
Collector	49.00	
Salaries	472.25	
Insurance Premiums	37.50	
Lighting	2.00	
Fuel	20.25	
Hodgson Hall Repairs	100.00	
Purchase of old views of City of		
Savannah	27.50	
Miscellaneous	3.15	\$2,114.10

The Permanent Fund Balance as at February 1, 1916, was \$2,084.21, compared with \$2,356.79 as at February 1, 1917, the receipts being

Interest from Bank	\$ 33.77	
Income from Nunn Trust Fund	86.31	
Interest Telfair Academy Note	52.50	
Life Membership	100.00	\$ 272.58

The Treasurer's report of Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences was also read and approved. The balance as at

February 1, 1916, was \$5,897.41, compared with \$3,897.40 as at February 1, 1917. The receipts during the year consisted of \$5,217.50 and the disbursements \$7,217.41, details of all of which appear as a part of the original proceedings of the meeting.

One new member was elected.

Proper notice having been given at the special meeting of the Society held on January 8, 1917, as required by Article 16, of the Constitution, the meeting proceeded to amend the Constitution and By-Laws. By unanimous vote Articles 4 and 9 of the Constitution were amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE 4.

Officers.

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of fifteen Curators, and such other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the Curators.

At the annual meeting in 1917 Curators shall be elected as follows: Five to serve for one year, five to serve for two years and five to serve for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting, five Curators shall be elected to serve for three years, and others shall be elected for such terms as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies. Election of Curators shall be by ballot. The Board of Curators may fill all vacancies in their number pending the next annual meeting.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Curators, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary shall be elected from among the Curators.

ARTICLE 9.

Dues.

Life members, Corresponding members and Honorary members shall pay no dues. Active members shall pay an-

nual dues of, men residing in Chatham County, ten dollars; women and non-resident members of said County, five dollars, payable for each calendar year on the 12th of February of that year. Members elected after July 1st in any year shall pay only one-half the dues for that year.

No other changes were made in the Constitution.

By unanimous vote By-Law No. 6 was amended to read as follows:

6. The Curators shall meet as soon as practicable after the annual meeting, and shall elect from their number a President, four Vice-Presidents and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall also elect a Recording Secretary, a Librarian and a Treasurer. The President shall appoint from the Curators or other members the following Standing Committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member, to-wit: Committee on Printing and Publishing, Committee on Finance, Committee on Telfair Academy, and Committee on Library, each to consist of not more than five persons in addition to the President.

The meeting was then recessed until March 21st.

Immediately after adjournment of the meeting of the Society the Board of Curators was called together and the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

William W. Mackall, President; Thomas J. Charlton, Vice-President; Otis Ashmore, Vice-President; Alexander C. King, Vice-President; Lawton B. Evans, Vice-President Otis Ashmore, Corresponding Secretary; Charles F. Groves, Secretary and Treasurer; William Harden, Librarian; Charles F. Groves, Treasurer Telfair Trust Fund.

CURATORS.

To serve until 1918: Thomas J. Charlton, Henry C. Cunningham, Lawton B. Evans, Benjamin H. Levy, J. Florance Minis.

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To serve until 1919: Geo. J. Baldwin, R. Preston Brooks, Otis Ashmore, Wymberley W. DeRenne, Alexander R. Lawton.

To serve until 1920: Charles Ellis, William W. Gordon, Alexander C. King, William W. Mackall, William W. Williamson.

The President also announced the appointment of the following Committees:

Committee on Library: Otis Ashmore, Chairman; J. Florance Minis, John Rourke, Jr., Miss Elisabeth Beckwith, Leonard L. Mackall.

Committee on Printing and Publishing: William Harden, Chairman; Otis Ashmore, Lawton B. Evans, Wymberley W. DeRenne, R. Preston Brooks.

Committee on Managing Telfair Academy: Alexander R. Lawton, Chairman; Charles Ellis, Benjamin H. Levy, William W. Williamson, Mrs. Anna Belle Karow.

Committee on Finance: Henry C. Cunningham, Chairman; J. Florance Minis, William W. Gordon, Thomas J. Charlton.

Librarian's Annual Report.

Savannah, Ga., 12th February, 1917.

To the Board of Curators of the Georgia Historical Society,
Gentlemen:

But five months have elapsed since the withdrawal of the City of Savannah from the agreement with this Society by which a Public Library was maintained for thirteen and a half years in our building known as Hodgson Hall. Since the separation on the last of August, 1916, the operations of this Library have been almost entirely suspended, by reason of the work, now about completed, of putting our home in the condition it was in when the agreement was first entered into. I can say little, therefore, as to the growth and use of the Library since my report of September 1st, when the division was actually consummated. The report then submitted covered all points of interest from January 1st to date, and what has since been done may be told in a few words. Before giving this information, however, it is proper that I briefly state the facts in relation to the division of the books when the interests of the City and the Society were separated.

On the 16th of April, 1915, a committee was appointed by you "to consider the question of the division with the City of the books in the Library, when the City withdraws therefrom and commences to use the new Carnegie Library." As the new City Library was then in a state far from completion, the committee did not meet for a long time, and, on the invitation of its chairman, I attended a session and gave the necessary information as to the whole number of books in the Library, and the number in each separate class. It was then decided to recommend that we give the City 28,000 volumes out of the 53,690 in our possession. On the 21st of July, 1916, I made a report to you, relating the steps taken. That report was made after the appointment of a committee from the City Council to confer with you in regard to a divi-

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sion of the books, the impression of Council then being that the Georgia Historical Society was not disposed to act liberally in that matter, notwithstanding the fact that, under the conditions of the original contract, all books in the Library, in the event of the breaking of the agreement, would pass into the possession of the Society. The Society, in a spirit of absolute fairness, appointed a committee to meet with the Council's committee, and my report, just referred to, was made in order that the latter might see the fairness on our part in actually giving up property which we could rightfully claim. The meeting of the joint committee was harmonious, and it was agreed that both the Society and the City be advised to stand up to the division so outlined, at least as to the number of books. That action was afterwards approved by both parties, and the division of the books was made in accordance with the recommendation. It was determined, however, not to hold strictly to the figures given by classification, but that the two Librarians be clothed with authority to use their own judgment in that matter, provided the total number be not increased. The schedule adopted is as follows:

Public Documents	9,500
Children's Books	6,031
Literature	1,750
Useful Arts	1,100
Natural Science.....	1,100
Sociology	1,041
Religion	1,400
Fiction (exclusive of children's books).....	6,078
	<hr/>
	28,000

The schedule thus adopted was, by your consent, afterward granted, not strictly observed, it being found that in certain classes not embraced in the above list we had some books really not serviceable to us, but highly useful to a general circulating library, and the Librarians exercised the privilege given them in not adhering to numbers put down in the various classes. Otherwise, our offer was accepted, with one change. After the removal began, the Public Library Board declined to receive the 9,500 volumes of

public documents, and the number actually taken over was, with that exception, just about what we offered. The Public Librarian, in his report to the City for the year 1916, gave the following table of the number in each class, with the total, which agrees with my count:

General Works	102
Philosophy	224
Religion	164
Sociology	419
Philology	20
Natural Science	342
Useful Arts	285
Fine Arts	404
Literature	612
History, Travels, Biography	431
Fiction	8,568
	<hr/>
	11,571
Juvenile	6,031
	<hr/>
	17,602

Deducting from the 28,000 volumes offered the 9,500 public documents, declined, the Savannah Public Library received nearly all that was offered, the difference being mainly in books which, for certain reasons, were not desired.

At the time of the division, it was estimated that there were in the combined libraries 53,690 volumes. This was the number reported at the close of the year 1915. From that time to the date of separation probably 3,410 volumes had been added, making a total of 57,000. Taking from that sum the 17,602 given to the Public Library, we had left 39,398 volumes.

Pending the division of the books, and before the removal of those given to the Public Library, we received from Mrs. Anna Karow the gift of a collection of valuable and interesting books in the various departments of literature, some of them in costly bindings, amounting to 91 volumes. Besides these, she gave us four framed pictures.

We have added to the Library in the five months since the division 153 volumes, mostly from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, and about 600 pamphlets. A few of these books and pamphlets were acquired as gifts

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and through exchange, but nearly all are publications of the United States Government. At this time we have a Library of about 40,000 volumes, and a large number of useful pamphlets, which, though not classed as books, are, in many instances, much more valuable, useful and interesting than the costliest bound volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HARDEN,

Librarian.

In Memoriam.

Report of Committee on the Death of the Late Wymberley Jones DeRenne.

To the Georgia Historical Society:

On the 23rd day of June, 1916, Mr. Wymberley Jones DeRenne died in the City of New York, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the Georgia Historical Society lost one of its most useful and distinguished members.

It is befitting, therefore, that the Society should express in suitable terms its sorrow at his death and place on record its appreciation of his services.

Mr. DeRenne was born on the twenty-third day of September, 1853, at Newport, Rhode Island. He was the son of the late George Wymberley Jones DeRenne, of this city. In his early youth he attended school at Newport, R. I., and Greenville, S. C. Between the years 1864-67 he was a student at the Lycee Imperial at Montpelier, France, and thence he removed to Sellig's Institute at Vevey, Switzerland, where he remained for two or three years. After he had received his common school education, he matriculated at the University of Leipzig in Germany, remaining there two years, and then for one year, 1873-74, he attended lectures on law and history at the University of Strassburg. He then returned to America and shortly afterwards, in 1875, he made a tour around the world. Returning home from this trip in October, 1875, he entered the Law School of Columbia University, where he graduated as LL.B. in 1876, and in 1877 he was admitted to the New York Bar. He did not practice his profession, however, but soon after he graduated he went to Texas and settled in Concho County and there engaged in the business of cattle raising, and as one of the owners of the Buena Ventura Ranch at Kickapoo, his operations were eminently successful. He became very popular with the Ranchmen, and on November 20, 1882, he was elected one of the County Commissioners of precinct No. 2 of Concho County. In 1884 he sold out his interest in Texas and

removed to Biarritz, France, where he lived until 1891. He always referred to his sojourn in Biarritz as the happiest period of his life. As a cultured and travelled gentleman, and a representative of an old and influential American family, he was a welcome guest at the most exclusive houses of that cosmopolitan resort—where he had the opportunity of meeting the best types of European aristocracy. After leaving Biarritz, he moved to Savannah (his father having in the meantime died) and took up his residence at the ancestral home of the family, "Wormsloe."

It was about this time that he conceived the idea of making a complete collection of Georgia history, a work for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his wealth, leisure and love of everything pertaining to Georgia. He went about this work systematically and deliberately, forming connections with collection agencies in all sections of Europe and America, with the result that his library grew rapidly, so much so, that some years before his death he found it necessary to erect a special building to contain the rich stores of Georgia history which he had accumulated.

This little "Greek Temple By The Sea," as the beautiful structure, known as Wormsloe Library of Georgia History, has been aptly christened, stands on the banks of the Skidaway River and looks out from beneath a canopy of glorious live oaks, over waters and marshes, towards the nearby ocean, and contains the most complete collection of a State's history in this country.

"In life—his loving care,
In death—his memorial."

In character Mr. DeRenne was a man of strong personality, and, if a seeming paradox is pardonable, he might be fitly described as a democratic aristocrat. By birth, taste and family training, he was an aristocrat, but, in his appreciation of merit and in his admiration for true manhood—he was a democrat. It might be said of him that he combined the highest accomplishments of a Georgia gentleman with the best characteristics of a Texas ranch man.

In matters of etiquette, he was punctilious to a fault with his social associates, but, on the other hand, he was always ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to any man, whatever his social position might be, who showed an inclination to improve and develop the talents with which nature had blessed him. And, thus, it would happen that Mr. DeRenne would resent, as an act of discourtesy, a typewritten reply by one of his acquaintances to an invitation to dinner, but would welcome at Wormsloe as his guest the humblest individual who showed an interest in Georgia history and desired to avail himself of the treasures of the Wormsloe library.

Mr. DeRenne, as well as his father before him, always took a deep-seated interest in the work of the Georgia Historical Society, and the records of the Society are full of substantial evidences of this interest. At the time of his death, Mr. DeRenne was one of the Curators of the Society, and until his long illness compelled him to retire from active labors, he was the most useful member of the Society in preparing and bringing out the Society's publications.

On June 22nd, 1880, Mr. DeRenne married at Chestnut Hill, Pa., Mrs. Laura Norris, nee Camblos of Philadelphia, who died several years since. From this marriage were born two daughters and one son, all of whom are in life. The eldest daughter married Dr. Craig Barrow, of this city, and the second daughter Dr. Frederick H. Coerr, of New York. His son, Wymberley Wormsloe DeRenne, now resides at Wormsloe, which he inherited from his father, together with the library of Georgia History.

As a tribute to his memory, as evidence of the grateful esteem in which he was held by his associates, and as a tender expression of sympathy for his family and friends for the bereavement which they have sustained in his death, the Society directs that this memorial be placed upon its minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. MACKALL,
ALEXANDER R. LAWTON,
THOMAS J. CHARLTON,
Committee.

and I am confident that the same will be true of
the future. The only way to avoid this is to
accept the fact that the world is not a perfect
place. There are many things that we can do to
improve it, but we must first accept the fact
that it is not perfect. This is the only way
to avoid the pain and suffering that come
from trying to make it perfect. We must
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A called meeting of the Board of Curators was held on March 17th at which forty-two new members were elected.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Society was held in Hodgson Hall at 8:30 P. M., March 21. The meeting was open to the public, and, besides a large number of members, there was present a number of visitors.

The President's annual report was read. It follows:

**Annual Report of Wm. W. Markall,
President.**

On the twelfth day of February of the present year, the Georgia Historical Society reached the seventy-eighth milestone of its journey of usefulness—just one hundred and eighty-five years from the memorable day on which Oglethorpe planted his standard on the bluff where now stands the City of Savannah,—and it is proper to pause for a moment to note the incidents of the Society's progress during the past twelve months, and to prepare ourselves for a resumption of the march, gathering and preserving as we go the momentous events which are happening in our own times for transmission to future generations and diffusing among our fellow-citizens the facts and causes which have tended to make Georgia a great and prosperous state—a pleasing task; a patriotic duty.

As your President, it is gratifying to be able to advise the members of the Society that the past year has been an epoch making period in its history, and, that, quickened by the spirit of progress, which in these days, has touched the soul of every department of human endeavor, the Society has aroused itself to greater effort to attain to the objects and ideals for which it was founded.

On the first day of July last, the contract with the City, by which Hodgson Hall, the Society's home, for some twelve

or fifteen years past, had been used as a public library, was terminated by mutual consent;—an event which was hailed by the Society with pleasure and gratification, for it had been seen that while this contract had proven of inestimable benefit to the people of Savannah, making it possible, as it did, that they should have the advantages of a public library, it worked to the serious detriment of the welfare of the Society, depriving it of the use of its library building and giving the impression that the Society had, to a more or less extent, retired from active operations.

With the return of Hodgson Hall to the Society, steps were immediately taken to repair and remedy the building, so as to make it in every way suitable for the purposes intended;—and at the same time a committee was appointed to outline and recommend a policy to be adopted by the Society for its future work. The recommendations of this committee, which were duly adopted by the Society, are embodied in the Committee's Report to the Society.

Speaking generally, the purport of these recommendations was two-fold:

1st. The enlargement and systematization of the activities of the Society for usefulness.

2nd. The arousing among the people of the State at large a deeper interest in the work and objects of the Society.

The Society at once set itself to work to accomplish the ends proposed, and we confidently believe that our efforts in this direction have so far proven fruitful of satisfactory results.

We have shown that the Georgia Historical Society is not, as has been unfairly charged against it, a local, but a State-wide institution. We have successfully launched a magazine devoted to history and art, known as the "Georgia Historical Quarterly," the first number of which has been issued and has received a favorable reception from the public and the papers of the State. We have recognized the effectiveness of woman co-operation in the activities of the Society and have given her representation on several important com-

mittees. We have placed on the Board of Curators a number of distinguished gentlemen from various sections of the State.

We have increased our membership more than twenty-five per cent. and in this increased membership will be found the names of prominent citizens from various sections of the State. The Society is better known throughout the State today than it has been since the early days of its existence.

We have broadened out the field of usefulness of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution this Society is trustee.

And finally, we have laid ambitious plans for the future development of the Society's work—and among other things we propose to encourage the formation of local historical societies in the several counties of the State—to be closely affiliated with the parent society. We further propose to lead a movement to induce the Legislature of Georgia to appropriate a sufficient sum for the cataloguing and indexing of the archives of the State, so that they will be made available for the use of students and historians.

For the details of the work in the various departments of the Society, I beg to refer to the reports of the officers and chairmen of the various committees, which were received at the first session of this meeting, and with respect to the operations of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, I make special reference to the report of the Managing Committee of the Telfair Academy, which will be read at this meeting.

On behalf of the members of the Georgia Historical Society, I desire to express to the public and the press of the State the thanks and appreciation of the Society for the sympathy and interest which they have taken in the Society's work, which we trust will continue.

Now, in conclusion: The Georgia Historical Society is eminently a patriotic organization. Indeed, it may be said that membership in this society should be a certificate of patriotism; and, therefore, at a time when our beloved coun-

try is confronted with the gravest crisis in its history,—when the sky is over-cast with angry clouds of war, which at any moment may burst forth into thunders of battle, it is befitting that the members of this Institution should give utterance to their devotion to their country, and should put forth a solemn appeal to the people of Georgia to lay aside their differences, whether political or economical, religious or racial, and present an unbroken front to the common foe.

It is the duty of all loyal Americans, at this time, to uphold the hands of the President of the United States in every step he may take to preserve the honor of the nation, and to protect the lives and international rights of the citizens on sea and on land, and, to this end, we the members of the Georgia Historical Society, “pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.” In peace or in war, in victory or in defeat, in prosperity or in adversity, we are and ever shall be Americans. Not America over all, but America for all mankind.

The report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Telfair Academy of Arts & Sciences was read. It follows:

Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, Annual Report of the Managing Committee.

Savannah, Ga., February 12, 1917.

To the Georgia Historical Society:

The Managing Committee of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences submits its Annual Report for the year ending this date.

Attendance.

The attendance for the year has been 12,529 visitors, against 4,625 in the preceding year. This large increase is due not only to the fact that during the year just closed all

days were for the first time free days, but also to the large attendance at the Melchers Exhibit and the Roll Exhibit, as hereinafter shown.

Finances.

The Cash Balance of February 1, 1917, was:		
Button Gwinnett Fund	\$ 798.50	
General Fund	3,098.90	\$3,897.40
Against a Corresponding Balance, February 1st, 1916, of		\$5,897.41

This decrease is in part due to the payment of outstanding bills of unusual size February 1, 1916, referred to in the last Report. Included in these was the bill for electric wiring and fixtures—\$952.97. During the year just closed the charge for insurance premiums, \$752.36, was above the average because the policies are three- and five-year policies and there is variation in the amounts maturing in different years. Details appear in the Treasurer's Report.

Acquisitions.

The Committee is glad to announce that the Academy has at last acquired a specimen of the work of Gari Melchers, entitled "The Unpretentious Garden." We are also so fortunate as to display another of his works, "Portrait of Captain Joseph Hilton," generously loaned by Mrs. Hilton.

Our efforts to communicate with August Rodin with reference to our contract with him for a bronze replica of one of his group of the "Bourgeois de Calais" are still fruitless, and our hopes of ultimate success are no better than they were a year ago.

Exhibitions.

The last annual report referred to the then current Exhibition of Painting by Mr. Melchers. The seventeen specimens were displayed from February 7th to 27th, inclusive, and the attendance during that period reached the unprecedented figure of 5,805.

The Roll Exhibit, also referred to in the last Annual Report, was displayed from April 8th to 30th, with an attendance of 1,932.

From January 18th to January 31st, 1917, inclusive, there was an Exhibition of the Paintings of Mr. William P. Silva, a native of Savannah, with an attendance of 634.

At the date of this report the Academy displays upon its walls an unusually meritorious collection of Paintings by Contemporary American Artists, recently exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington; a high-class Collection of Paintings by Contemporary Foreign Artists, assembled by the American Federation of Arts; and an excellent Collection of Etchings, assembled by the Chicago Society of Etchers. This Exhibit will be open during the month of February and is attracting much attention.

During the year just closed the Three Arts Club, a new Savannah organization, was given space in the Academy for an Exhibit of the work of its own members, covering the graphic and decorative Arts, productions of local talent.

Lectures.

Now that the Academy has been lighted it has been for the first time possible to have lectures in the Academy in the evening. The opening lecture was by Mrs. Bertha E. Jaques, Secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers, on The Art of Etching. The interest displayed by the public was keen; the attendance was good; and the lecture was charming and instructive. It is a most auspicious beginning.

On April 9th, 10th, and 11th the distinguished lecturer, Henry Turner Bailey of Boston, will come to Savannah under the auspices of the Academy, and will deliver three lectures in the large picture gallery on "The Enjoyment of Pictures," "The Enjoyment of Color," and "The Enjoyment of Common Things." They will be open to the public without charge.

Art School.

The Society has authorized the establishment of an Art School under the auspices of the Academy. Our income does not permit the employment of a Director of the Academy, and much of the work usually done by a director must

be done by the members of the Managing Committee, who can give to the affairs of the Academy only such time as can be spared from their daily avocations. Because of the detailed work involved the Committee does not deem it practicable for the Academy to itself organize, operate and maintain an Art School of sufficiently broad and comprehensive scope and merit. Steps have been taken by members of the Society and others interested in Art to organize an Association for the purpose of founding and maintaining such a school, and by authority of the Curators the Academy has promised its co-operation, the use of its studio and collection, and a substantial pecuniary contribution. It is hoped that these efforts will result in the early opening of the school thus reviving the Academy's earlier activity in one of its important and useful fields.

Expert Advice.

It is with the deepest regret that the Committee records the loss to the Academy of the advice in matters of Art of the distinguished painter whose service has been of such inestimable value to us for ten years. The Committee as now constituted is keenly conscious that it is not qualified to pass judgment on the artistic merit of what may be offered. It is firmly impressed with the fact that we are collecting, not pictures and statues, but works of art, and that there should not at any time be added to the collection any specimen which is not recognized by competent critics and connoisseurs as meritorious from the artistic standpoint. Where can we hope to obtain the technical advice and the artistic judgment which will measure up to the standard set by the merit of our present collection? The peculiar circumstances which brought to us Mr. Brandt, the first and only Director of the Academy, and which gave to us the benefit of the advice of so eminent an artist as Mr. Melchers, are not likely to recur. We should take no advice but the best, and we should make no selection until we are sure that we are making no mistake.

Our collection is universally recognized as one of unusual merit, probably the best of any small gallery in the United States, and certainly the best in the South. We can well afford to rest with what we have until we can be sure that when we add to it we shall improve it. Whenever we can get competent advice, let us take advantage of it. But it would not be to our disadvantage to let our funds accumulate until they shall be sufficient for the purchase of more expensive works, meanwhile devoting our energies to exhibitions, lectures, a school of art, and similar activities. The Committee earnestly recommends that no purchases be made and no works be displayed in the Academy's own collection except such as shall have been approved by recognized expert advice.

A historical sketch of the Telfair Academy appears in the current first issue of the Georgia Historical Quarterly, March, 1917.

We are again indebted to the press of Savannah for the promotion of public interest in the work of the Academy and are particularly indebted to The Morning News for its never-failing generosity in the matter of advertising. We are fortunate in having in Savannah talent and zeal which can so skilfully and intelligently inform the public of what we have. It is hoped that their efforts will eventually arouse the public to greater interest in the Academy, and better appreciation of its excellence.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER R. LAWTON, Chairman,
B. H. LEVY,
CHAS. ELLIS,
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,
ANNA BELLE KAROW,
Committee.

Six new members were elected to membership.

The business of the meeting having been disposed of, the President, in a few well chosen words, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Alexander C. King of Atlanta, who entertained and delighted the audience with a most excellent and scholarly address on the subject of "Georgia's Influence on the Secession Movement." Mr. King's address is reproduced below:

Annual Address of Alexander C. King.

The earliest intellectual effort of the human race, after it has advanced beyond the material instincts for bodily sustenance, has been the recording of notable events.

The rude drawings and carvings of the cave-man; the earliest attempts at poetry; in later times, the monuments of Egypt, Assyria, and other Nations, both in the New and Old World, evidence this fact.

The immortal verse of Homer, which is prized by us for its poetic genius, was to the Greeks far more than poetry. It was to them the historic record of their ancestors, and they kindled with pride as the Rhapsodist rehearsed the triumphs of the Greek race on the plains of Asia.

"Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," was said of a time when these songs were believed as the record of the valor of a race, and attests the influence which the history of great deeds of individuals or nations has always exercised.

While History has assumed in modern times a different form and scope, its influence and importance are equally recognized.

It is not only a record of events which stir the hearts and appeal to the pride of posterity; but it now seeks to furnish a guide for the future, by exposing the errors, as well as proclaiming the merits, of the past, and by revealing the conditions with which the actors in past events had to deal, that it may enable us to avoid their mistakes.

The influence on a people of the history of its ancestors finds expression in the thought that a people which is not proud of the history of its ancestors will not have a history of which its descendants can be proud.

The value of history as a teacher has been aptly stated in the remark that History is Philosophy teaching by example.

The importance of the History of a State or Nation to its citizens can hardly be exaggerated, especially where that History has had stirring epochs and has produced great men.

Of first value to the State is a Society, which devotes itself to the preservation and dissemination of the records of the past.

Such is the work that the Georgia Historical Society has done for Georgia.

When this Society was organized in 1839, the State had no historical bureau. No provision had been made for obtaining or preserving its historical data. Such records as existed in her public offices were unclassified and uncared for.

It is this Society which has fostered an interest and pride in our Colonial, Revolutionary and earlier State history and preserved so much that it is valuable for future generations. To the influence of this Society may be ascribed much of the work of men like the late Mr. DeRenne.

To that feeling of pride in the History of Georgia which created this Society, and which it in turn has nourished, may be attributed in large part that high sense of duty to ideals which has caused the men and women of this fair city to lead in the van on every call which Georgia has made upon her sons and daughters,—a spirit which enables this Society to point to names upon its roll where each generation from its founding until now has sent its representatives to serve under the flag of State and Country.

It is a matter then of moment and congratulation to the entire State that this Guardian and Teacher of its Honorable History should widen its scope, and that its members and influence should be extended from the Seaboard to the Mountains, from the Savannah to the Alabama line; that in meet-

ing the grave problems with which the near future is crowded we should have Georgians everywhere inspired by a knowledge of her past history and nerved to meet the future in such manner as is worthy of her highest ideals and achievements.

It is this which makes of history a living, breathing subject and its study a vital thing.

Of the many critical periods and interesting events of Georgia's history, none has equalled in importance that tremendous epoch when Georgia, with her sisters of the South, left the Union and hazarded her existence in a gigantic war.

The grave possibilities which the relations between this Country and foreign powers present have suggested that the invitation of this Society to address it on some subject connected with the history of Georgia might be best responded to by bringing to your consideration the great influence which Georgia's action exerted throughout that period, and the story which her annals tell of the motives that inspired her sons.

Although the questions then at issue have passed away for all time, the part which Georgia played in this crisis of her fate; how far her course may have moulded history and what principles dictated that course, are well worth the attention of a Society which is the keeper of her history, and may well be an inspiration today in meeting the crises yet to come.

While the secession movement proper in Georgia covered less than twenty years, the attitude of her citizens to the events of 1860-1861 can only be understood by a brief survey of the earlier controversies between Georgia and the Federal Government and by an appreciation of the point of view which the Georgians of that time held as to her relation to the Union.

When the proposal for a closer Union was made in 1786, no State responded more cordially than Georgia. Though sparse in population, she was magnificent in prospective extent. Her territory within the parallels of her present

Northern and Southern boundaries stretched from the Savannah River and the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi.

She claimed no special advantage over her sister States, to be fostered by refusing to create an efficient Federal Government; while she needed the aid of such a Government against her Spanish and French neighbors and the powerful Indian tribes, within her borders. Especially did she desire assistance in extinguishing the Indian title to the lands within her limits, which were being more and more eagerly demanded by the settlers coming into her uplands from the hill country of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Georgia therefore responded promptly to the invitation to send commissioners to the convention to be assembled in Philadelphia in May 1787.

To the surprise of the smaller States, Georgia aligned herself in that Convention with the more populous States in favor of a sufficient Federal Government and unequal representation in the National Legislature, although her population was then only approximately seventy-five thousand (75,000) persons, of which about two-thirds were whites.

Luther Martin, in his famous letter to the Legislature of Maryland, bears evidence to this surprise and gives the following explanation:

"It may be thought surprising, sir, that Georgia, a State now small and comparatively trifling in the Union, should advocate this system of unequal representation, giving up her present equality in the Federal Government and sinking herself almost to total insignificance in the scale; but, sir, it must be considered that Georgia has the most extensive territory in the Union, being as large as the whole island of Great Britain and thirty times as large as Connecticut.* * * Georgia looked forward to when, her population being increased in some measure proportional to her territory, she should rise in the scale and give law to the other States, and hence we found the delegation of Georgia warmly advocating the proposition of giving the States unequal representation."

It was one of Georgia's Commissioners, Abraham Baldwin, who at a critical period prevented the Convention from breaking to pieces over this subject of representation, and although favoring unequal representation, by producing a tie in the vote which was being taken, prevented the smaller States from withdrawing. By his adroitness time was thus secured; the crisis was averted; prudent counsels prevailed, and the compromise of unequal representation in the House, with equal representation of the States in the Senate, harmonized the differences.

That Georgia was heartily for the Union is shown by the fact that as the first Southern State she ratified the Constitution by unanimous vote of her Convention.

But to understand what this attitude of the State and her people to the Union signified we must realize the wholly different opinion concerning the relation of the States to the Federal Union from that now recognized which then generally prevailed.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in his scholarly life of Webster thus states this attitude:

"When this Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of States in popular conventions, it is safe to say that there was not a man in the country from Washington and Hamilton on the one side, to George Clinton on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised."

Despite her cordial accession to the Union the Federal Government was hardly organized when Georgia came into collision with it.

Chisolm, as Executor of one Farquhar, claimed a debt against Georgia. At the August term, 1792, of the United States Supreme Court he brought a suit thereon against the State. Governor Telfair and the Attorney General of Georgia were served; but the State refused to compromise her dignity by an appearance. She filed a written protest and remon-

strance denying the jurisdiction of the Court and forbade her counsel to argue the question, which was presented for the plaintiff by Mr. Randolph, the attorney General of the United States.

By a divided Court the jurisdiction was upheld; but Georgia paid no attention to the judgment. On the contrary she at once took steps to defeat it.

The Governor recommended to the Legislature that Georgia call on the Legislatures of her sister States to propose an amendment to the Constitution which should provide that the Supreme Court never had any such jurisdiction; and the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment struck this and all other like suits from the dockets of the Federal Courts, and denied the right of any individual to sue a State.

Georgia's House of Representatives was not, however, of so calm a temper as the Governor. Not content with only seeking relief by a constitutional amendment, it passed a bill providing that if any Federal Marshal attempted to enforce against the State any execution issued by authority of the United States Supreme Court, he should be "guilty of Felony and shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy, by being hanged."

The Senate seems to have been of milder mood, as the bill appears to have died there without action.

But this controversy, unlike that producing Secession, presented no collision of ideas, or interests, between the States. Georgia had no question, but that her appeal to the States for amendment of the Constitution would find a ready assent. In this she was right—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia each proposed such an amendment. Also the prompt appeal to amendment of the Constitution as a contemplated means to defend imperilled State's Rights is interesting.

The right to ignore the Federal mandate pending the settlement of the question is also assumed as being the State's prerogative.

But it was the collision which occurred between Georgia and the General Government, over the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands included within her present boundaries, that more pointedly brought out, and fostered those doctrines of State Rights and State Sovereignty which found their final expression in the Revolution of 1860-61.

While Georgia claimed jurisdiction to the east bank of the Mississippi, no efforts to include large parts of this territory in her organized borders had been made, while several reasons existed why she was willing to renounce her claim to the country west of the Chattahoochee and vest all jurisdiction over that portion in the United States.

On April 24th, 1802, Articles of Cession were entered into between the State of Georgia and the United States of America, the language of which recognizes as a matter of course the opinion of that age as to the relations between a State and the Federal Union.

In making this compact Georgia and the United States are each represented by their duly appointed commissioners, —James Jackson, Abraham Baldwin and John Milledge appearing for Georgia, James Madison, Albert Gallatin and Levi Lincoln for the United States.

They recite that they are "duly authorized and appointed" by their respective principals "to make an amicable settlement of limits between the two sovereignties."

Georgia cedes to the United States all of her right, title and claim "to the jurisdiction and soil" West of her present Western boundary.

As a part of the consideration for this cession, the United States "cede to the State of Georgia whatever claim, right, or title they may have to the jurisdiction or soil of any of the lands" contained within the present limits of Georgia.

The chief consideration, however, for the cession to the Union by Georgia of this magnificent domain was the undertaking of the United States to extinguish "for the use of Georgia as soon as the same can be peaceably obtained on reasonable terms" certain described territory (the coun-

try of the Creeks), with the further agreement that the United States "shall in like manner also extinguish the Indian title to all other lands in the State of Georgia."

For the first years after this treaty of cession was made, the relations between Georgia and the Federal authorities were most cordial. The resolutions of her Legislature breathe a spirit of almost reverence for the General Government.

Her attitude towards the international events which brought on the War of 1812, and during that war, was one of whole-hearted devotion to the Common cause.

The acquisition of the Louisiana territory in 1803 and Mr. Jefferson's known advocacy of colonizing the Indians West of the Mississippi seemed to offer an easy solution of Georgia's Indian question. The pressure of population was met by the first cessions obtained from the Creeks. These cessions were largely due to the able efforts of Benjamin Hawkins, then Indian Agent, whose correspondence has been so recently published by the Society,—a volume of great interest and value. The desire also not to provoke the hostility of the Indians or Spaniards kept the question between the General Government and Georgia in abeyance until the close of the War of 1812. When, however, General Jackson by his successful campaigns in Alabama, Florida and at New Orleans had dissipated her fears and the prosperity following the peace which closed the Napoleonic Wars had made a new demand for fresh land, Georgia began to urge on the Federal Government the performance of its promise to extinguish as speedily as possible the Indian title within her borders. The limitation that this extinguishment should be as rapidly as it could be accomplished by peaceable means, while not ignored, was not accepted as an excuse in the light of the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands much to the West of Georgia.

During the administration of President Monroe the Georgia Legislature with increasing insistence urged on the Federal Government the performance of its contract. The

language of some of these Legislative utterances is significant of the position Georgia understood that she and the Federal Government respectively bore to each other.

In one, she states: "The State of Georgia claims a right to the jurisdiction and soil of the territory within her limits." She recites that the Indian title is still to be extinguished by the United States "acting as our agents." *Province Laws to 1828*, p. 13.

Later she demands its speedy extinction by the United States so that Georgia might see "her laws and her sovereignty co-extensive with the limits within which she had consented to confine herself." *Ga. Laws of 1823*, p. 218.

But in November 1823, George M. Troup became Governor of Georgia, and his energetic spirit resolved to brook no further delay.

Both the Creeks and Cherokees had resolved to cede no more land and the General Government seemed disposed to let the matter rest for a more convenient season.

Troup, however, was not willing to submit to what he deemed a refusal by the Federal Government to comply with its treaty obligations.

By vigorous protests he secured the sending of Commissioners to the Creeks.

After a devious course of negotiations these commissioners on February 10th, 1825, at Indian Springs concluded with the famous Creek Chieftain, William McIntosh, and his followers, a treaty which ceded the lands of the lower Creeks in consideration of a large moneyed payment and an allotment of any equal amount of land beyond the Mississippi. This treaty was sent to Washington, was ratified by the Senate and signed by the President on March 5th, 1825. The remaining Creeks protested that McIntosh and his followers represented only a minority and repudiated the treaty. On April 29th, 1825, the opposing faction of the Creeks surrounded McIntosh's home and shot him to death as he sought to escape its flames.

Such protest had been made as to the binding force of this treaty that the Federal Government forbade all entry on the Creek lands covered by it and in 1826 negotiated a new treaty with the Creeks covering but a part of their lands in Georgia and guaranteeing to the Creeks all land not therein ceded. It also postponed the time for entry on the ceded lands. This brought to a head the gathering storm.

To the Georgians of that day, this treaty threatened the life of the State for which they had ceded their Western domain.

The lands of the Creeks guaranteed to that tribe by the Federal Government embraced a large portion of the Western part of the State.

If the Creeks could be thus left in perpetual possession of this part of Georgia, the Cherokees, a more populous, and civilized tribe, would doubtless be allowed to retain the country North of the Chattahoochee and Georgia from the Empire State of the South, would become shorn of well nigh half of her territory.

Governor Troup refused to recognize the new treaty, or any right in the United States to guarantee to the Indians any part of the soil within the limits of Georgia. His position was that Georgia was sovereign within her border. The United States had bargained to perform a service for her which was to extinguish the Indian claim. That was a duty undertaken by a separate treaty for a consideration already paid and in performing it the United States acted as Georgia agents and only paid their debt; they neither possessed nor exercised sovereignty.

He prepared to assert the rights of the State under the Indian Springs treaty, if need be by force of arms and to resist the General Government in any effort to abate her claims. The State rang with the rallying cry of "Troup and the Treaty." But Andrew Jackson had now become President. His sympathies were with the Georgians and against the Indians. He withdrew the Federal support of the Indian claims and the Indians finally sub-

mitted to removal beyond the Mississippi. Georgia had prevailed in her contest with the General Government and the idea of State Sovereignty and equality with the National Power was firmly implanted.

This, however, was a contest over an express compact made with Georgia in which Georgia was recited to be equally sovereign with the other contracting party and in which the United States had ceded to Georgia all claims to the "Jurisdiction and Soil" of the territory contained in her restricted borders, acquiring a like cession from Georgia of all claim to jurisdiction and soil in the territory conveyed to the United States.

While Georgia was prepared to resist by force what she considered an unlawful invasion of her rights, no idea of any severance of her relations with the Union appears to have been entertained. Indeed, Governor Troup's letter to the Georgia delegation in Congress, written to express his satisfaction at the conclusion of the controversy, complains especially of the injustice of the charge of dis-union. He says: "of all the wrongs wantonly and cruelly inflicted, none have been borne with more patience than the charge of seeking a dissolution of the Union. My intentions have been to cement and perpetuate it, by preserving inviolate the rights of the parties to the compact without which the compact would be of no value and to this end I have unceasingly labored."

To correctly understand the secession movement in Georgia and the South we should put to one side our present ideas as to the doctrines of State Sovereignty and State Rights, or their wisdom, and endeavor to realize the ideas of the men of that era. Secession as an attempt to create a separate Government from that of the United States has filled so large a place in the history of the Southern States that we have lost sight of the position which the Southern doctrine of State Sovereignty attributed to each State while remaining in the Union in her dealings with the United States Government.

Secession was an ultimate step to be taken only when a State could no longer maintain her Sovereignty within the Union.

But the Georgians from 1788, when they ratified the Constitution of the United States and acceded to the Union, and in 1861, when they declared that ordinance repealed and the Union existing between Georgia and her sister States dissolved, never considered Georgia as shorn in any degree of her sovereignty. To their minds she had created an agency, not a separate Sovereignty or Superior in the United States Government. When her rights as an Organic State were involved she could act only as a Sovereign would act. In case of a collision on public questions involving the rights of the State, she could as a member of the Union, without withdrawing from it, resist even by force any attempt on the part of the General Government to deny a State right or usurp a State power.

This doctrine of State Sovereignty denied to the Supreme Court of the United States the jurisdiction to settle between a State and the United States any question involving their respective powers. Governor Troup in the same letter to the Georgia delegation clearly states the Southern view.

"The States cannot consent to refer to the Supreme Court, as of right and obligation, questions of Sovereignty between them and the United States, because that Court, being of exclusive appointment by the Government of the United States, will make the United States the judge in their own cause. This reason is equally applicable to a State Tribunal."

Therefore he says: "I consider all questions of *mere* Sovereignty a matter of negotiation between the State and the United States until the proper tribunal shall be assigned by the Constitution itself for the adjustment of them."

Such was the evolution of the doctrine of States Rights which had gone forward in the South,

A clear illustration of this attitude of Georgia was shown by some incidents attending the extinguishment of the title of the Cherokees.

This domain lying mainly North of the Chattahoochee was a beautiful country. Its noble forests, its frequent and clear streams, its fertile valleys, invited the settler and promised to become one of the fairest portions of the State.

The mountains, reputed rich in gold, also tempted the adventurous mining pioneer.

The Cherokees, however, had made considerable advances in civilization and were becoming an agricultural people with permanent villages. They had acquired an alphabet and the beginnings of a written language. Their tribal councils had resolved to cede no more land to the white man.

They had sent delegations to, and been treated as a nation by, the United States and they refused to recognize any rights of Georgia in their Country.

A controversy arose between Georgia and the Federal Government respecting the Cherokee Country like to that which occurred regarding the Creek lands.

While this controversy was acute, the Cherokees thinking to defeat thereby the efforts of Georgia, adopted a Constitution and a form of government similar in its general features to that of an American State, and sought recognition as a Nation from the General Government.

This act was regarded by Georgia as a challenge to her Sovereignty within her acknowledged borders, as recognized by the compact of 1803 between her and the United States.

Her Legislature at once extended the operation of her laws over the Cherokee Country and vested jurisdiction to enforce the same in the Courts of the Counties adjacent thereto.

The cause of the Cherokees was espoused by the famous William Wirt, who in 1830 suggested to Governor Gilmer that a test case be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States to determine Georgia's jurisdiction over the Cherokee Country.

Governor Gilmer promptly and peremptorily denied that the United States Supreme Court had any jurisdiction of the matter, reaffirming Governor Troup's position.

About this time George Tassel, a Cherokee Indian, was convicted by the Superior Court of Hall County, Georgia, of a murder committed in the Cherokee Country. A writ of error was taken to the United States Supreme Court, and served on the Governor.

The Governor reported the matter to the Legislature adding that so far as the Executive was concerned, no attention would be paid to the writ of error, but any attempt to interfere with the carrying out of the decision of the State Court would be resisted with whatever force the laws had placed at the Governor's command.

The Legislature thoroughly endorsed the Governor's position, and before the case was decided by the Supreme Court the condemned man was executed.

Similar to this were the cases of Worcester and Butler who were convicted of residing in the Cherokee Country without a license from Georgia, in violation of her Statute forbidding any white man to reside among the Cherokees, without obtaining such license. These cases were taken to the United States Supreme Court. The Governor refused to appear or recognize the writ of error, but offered to pardon the parties. The Legislative body again approved the Governor's position. The defendants declined the pardon offered and despite the decision of the Supreme Court, that the State's Statute was unconstitutional, the Georgia authorities carried out the sentence of the Georgia Court until the prisoners wearying of their self-martyrdom, requested the pardon, which was promptly granted. Here the claim of the State as a Sovereign to resist, in the Union, what she deemed an usurpation of the Federal Government was given full expression. In this she had the support of President Jackson. It was of this case that he is quoted as saying: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

As late as 1834 the case of James Graves, tried and convicted for a murder committed in the Cherokee Country, was taken to the United States Supreme Court. The same resistance was made by the Governor and Legislature. The State made no appearance, but carried out the execution of the sentence of her court without regard to the pending writ of error.

But Georgia having asserted herself as a Sovereign State in her Indian controversies, a reaction appears to have set in and in the attitude of the majority of the State indicated a decided opposition to anything looking toward secession.

While Mr. Berrien and other leaders in protesting against "the tariff of abominations" urged that the South undertake measures for the redress of her grievances and plainly pointed to secession, in both the Legislatures of 1831 and 1832, resolutions were adopted condemning the doctrine of nullification and disapproving of the action of South Carolina.

This will serve to show the attitude of the people of Georgia towards the United States when the course of events which led to the final break of Secession began to point clearly to that crisis.

The relations of the States under the new Government instituted by the Constitution, to that Government and to each other, of necessity, had to develop. They could not in the nature of things remain stationary. An evolution towards consolidation and an absorption of power by the General Government, or towards the augmenting and growth of State Sovereignty and individualism was inevitable.

The condition of Sovereign States embarking on an experiment from which they could withdraw, so forcibly stated by Mr. Lodge, after the temporary position of some parts of New England as exhibited in the Hartford Convention, had evolved rapidly in the North and West towards the idea of the dominant Union and the subordinate States.

In the South this evolution did not occur. The South of 1830 to 1860 was practically the same South, in its ideas of the Federal Government, as was the South of 1787.

Its ideas of State Rights had not changed. Indeed, such collisions as the Indian troubles of Georgia, the Tariff disputes of South Carolina; the attack on the South attempted by the abolition propaganda and such attempted legislation as the Wilmot Proviso intensified, in the South, the belief in State Sovereignty as essential to the protection of Southern rights.

The cold reception given to the nullification doctrine by Georgia and other Southern States and the adjustment of the Tariff issues which had led to the conflict between South Carolina and the Federal Government was followed by a period marked by no collision between a State and the Union.

The period was one in which other questions were prominent, and during which the States were busy with the great Railroad Development which has so altered our economic conditions.

True the agitation of Garrison and his sympathizers gave warning of the gathering storm, but it was not until after the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of the territory won from Mexico that the direct issues which finally resulted in the Secession of the Southern States assumed a shape that threatened the dissolution of the Union.

This collision also presented a new phase.

Heretofore the collision had been between a State and the General Government; but this conflict now arrayed States, geographically in compact sections, and divided in fact by their systems of labor into Free States and Slave States in a struggle over the future of this newly acquired Empire. The bill for the admission of California forbidding slavery therein; and the Wilmot Proviso prohibiting slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico, brought the issue sharply to the fore. The debates in Congress; the acrimonies of the press, North and South, and the fears of the South as to the results of the abolition movement, and as to the power-

less condition in which the creation of new States prohibiting slavery would leave her in the Congress, had so aroused public opinion that withdrawal from the Union was becoming rapidly to be deemed her only safety.

The Compromise of 1850, the third and last of Henry Clay's compromises to preserve the Union, while supported by many Southern Congressmen, did not allay the fears of the South and the Southern Legislatures were adopting resolutions and calling Conventions which pointed plainly to secession.

The Legislature of Georgia at the session of 1850 had followed the suggestion of her Governor and had called a Convention of delegates to be elected by the people to determine what course the State should pursue.

A Convention of Southern States and concerted secession seemed highly probable.

In the passage of Mr. Clay's omnibus bill none had aided more than Georgia's great triumvirate, Toombs, Stephens and Howell Cobb. Though Toombs and Stephens were then Whigs and Cobb a Democrat, they had united in this effort to prevent the rupture.

These able Statesmen saw in the coming Convention in Georgia the opportunity to reverse what appeared the inevitable action of the State, and through such reversal to exercise a profound influence on the course of the South.

They therefore entered on a canvass of the State in opposition to Secession and in advocacy of the acceptance of the Clay Compromise, and urged the election of Union Men as delegates to the Georgia Convention.

The effect of their efforts was phenomenal and evidences how attached the people of Georgia were to the Union of the States.

A very large majority of delegates favoring their views was elected.

The Convention, by a great majority, adopted the platform, which has gone into history as the Georgia Platform.

The roll call of that Convention embraced the names of the ablest men in the State.

The names of Richard D. Arnold, Francis S. Bartow, R. R. Cuyler and John E. Ward, the delegates from Chatham, connect this Society with the work of the Convention.

Mr. Bartow was one of the Committee which drafted this State Paper. The delegation from Chatham supported the platform adopted on every roll call.

An elaborate preamble set forth the recital of Georgia's grievance, of her claims and of her reasons for her present action. Its concluding sentence summed up her position as follows:

"As for Georgia, her choice is fraternity and Union, with Constitutional rights—her alternative self preservation by all means that a favoring providence may place at her disposal."

The Convention then resolves:

1st. "That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate; that past associations, present fruition and future prospects bind us to it so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles."

The second resolution recites that if the original thirteen States bordering the Atlantic Seaboard in a narrow strip found it impossible to make the Constitution in 1787 without compromise "that the thirty-one of this day may well yield somewhat in the conflict of opinion and policy to preserve that Union which has extended the sway of republican government over a vast wilderness to another ocean and proportionately advance civilization and national greatness."

"That in this spirit the State of Georgia has maturely considered the action of Congress" (which is then recited) "and whilst she does not wholly approve, will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy."

The platform then warns the Country that the departure from the adjustment and the passage of laws enumerated which would debar the citizens of Southern States from equal rights in Utah, New Mexico, or other enumerated localities or prohibit Slavery therein would be regarded as a

breach of the adjustment, which the State of Georgia "will and ought to resist (*as a last resort*) to the disruption of every tie which binds it to the Union."

Such was the famous Georgia Platform which played so large a part in the immediate course of events.

It was at once seized upon by conservative States Rights men all over the South.

It furnished a basis upon which they could and did, appeal successfully to their own States for the preservation of the Union. It rallied the Union party,—even in the States which were deemed sure to secede. In South Carolina a Legislature opposed to immediate withdrawal from the Union was elected. In Mississippi Henry S. Foote, who had supported Clay's bill, successfully maintained the position of the Georgia Platform, and in the election which followed defeated the movement which would have brought about secession. The influence of Georgia in this crisis on the trend towards secession was decisive.

Had Georgia adopted a platform favoring Secession it is most likely that it would have then led to a movement in this direction, which unless prevented by unlooked for concession from the Northern States would have resulted in secession in 1850-1851.

Had such a movement then occurred it is more than probable that the doctrine that a State could secede would not have been resisted by force of arms, or that it would have been deemed other than organic State action.

Close upon the heels of this Convention, born of the feeling that the relation of Georgia to the General Government had now overshadowed all other questions, followed the creation by Whig and Democratic leaders in Georgia of a State Party to uphold the principles of the Georgia Platform. This party was known as the Constitutional Union Party, and it was this party which nominated and elected Howell Cobb Governor in 1851. Toombs and Stephens supporting him. The Minority in the late Convention who had opposed the Georgia Platform organized another party known as the States Rights Party.

While the Whigs and Democrats continued as the National parties, the Constitutional-Union party was formed in which Georgians of all parties might unite in State affairs in opposition to the policy of those who were then advocating secession. It seems to have served as a means for dissolving the old Whig party in Georgia, but to have been of short life.

Although the action of Georgia exercised so marked an influence on the Secession Movement of 1850-1, it soon became evident that the Compromise of 1850 was not a settlement of the conflicts arising out of the question of slavery in the territory. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the growing strength and aggression of the Abolitionists made the distinctively Southern question of Slavery the over-shadowing issue for all Southern Statesmen.

When the abolition movement in New England carried into its ranks the generation which succeeded that which had always followed Webster, and Massachusetts rebuked him for his March 7th speech, the basis for Southern Statesmen to remain with the National Whig party was at an end, and naturally such Georgia Whigs as Toombs and Stephens withdrew from it, and sought in the Democratic party of strict construction of the Federal Constitution an ally for the protection of Southern interests.

By 1854 the Old Whig party in Georgia was dead and the greater part, following Toombs and Stephens, had united with the National Democratic party, in the hope that this would enable the South to protect her rights in the Union.

While there was a party in the South and in Georgia which had concluded that the Union was a failure from the standpoint of Southern interests, and which urged secession, the majority of Georgians earnestly desired the preservation of the Union, but deemed that if the Federal Government proposed interfering with Slavery, self protection would require the South to withdraw.

Such was the condition of Georgia when the fateful presidential campaign of 1860 came on.

With that campaign its issues and results all of you are familiar.

A divided National Democratic Party had brought about the election of the candidate supported by the Abolitionists, and the fears of the Cotton States of the South were greatly aroused.

The Legislature of Georgia was in regular session and responding to a message from her Governor ordered a Convention of delegates of the people of Georgia to be assembled on January 16, 1861.

The Convention of South Carolina had on December 20th, 1860, adopted, practically without opposition, an ordinance repealing that by which that State had acceded to the Federal Constitution and declaring her withdrawal from the Union.

Mississippi had followed on January 7th. Florida and Alabama had seceded, but the votes in these Conventions had been close. Louisiana and Texas had not acted.

Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and Tennessee, after Mr. Lincoln's election, still hoped to preserve the Union.

If Georgia should vote against immediate secession, South Carolina would have been isolated. Florida nearly so, and the issue in States yet to act might be materially affected.

The Convention which assembled comprised the ablest men in the State,—Toombs and T. R. R. Cobb, who, with Governor Jos. E. Brown, were leaders among those favoring immediate Secession; Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson and B. H. Hill among those opposing it; a small minority of which Joshua Hill, of Morgan, was an example, were in favor of remaining in the Union under all circumstances.

The final issue came up between a resolution reported by Judge Nisbet, as chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, providing for immediate secession, and a substitute prepared by Governor Johnson, and offered by B. H. Hill, expressing the desire of Georgia to remain in the Union if possible with protection of her rights, and asking for a joint Convention of delegates from all the States South of Pennsylvania, including those which had seceded.

The Convention had debated the question for parts of two days and the final vote was one hundred and sixty-four (164) in favor of the ordinance of Secession to one hundred and thirty-three (133) opposed, favoring Governor Johnson's substitute. A change of sixteen votes would have defeated the Ordinance and adopted the Johnson substitute.

Mr. Stephens is authority for the statement that the argument of General T. R. R. Cobb that Georgia could make better terms out of the Union than in it, for a restoration of the Union, was most effective. It is evident that there must have been a number of those who voted with the majority, whose desire was to perpetuate the Union, and whose action had that end in view.

Georgia was therefore debatable ground. Even then, after South Carolina and three other States had seceded it was within the possibilities that Georgia might have declined to follow.

Shortly after she acted Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee refused to take the step. Virginia's Convention deferred action and endeavored to find a means of restoring the Union.

Only the call of President Lincoln for troops to put down the Confederacy after the attack on Sumter, brought these States, when driven to the choice of siding with, or against, their Southern Sisters, into the Confederacy.

Had Georgia refused to secede in January, 1861, it might well have changed the entire course of history. The deferring of action would have strengthened the hands of Stephens, Johnson, Hill and their sympathizers, and of the party which held the same views in each Southern State.

It is difficult to see how the Southern Confederacy could have been effectually formed with Georgia and Tennessee both out and South Carolina isolated. The attack on Sumter would probably not have been undertaken. Had the Lincoln administration offered terms of conciliation, such as Mr. Lincoln's utterances afterwards indicate he might have proposed, a way might have been found to have pre-

vented the final and ultimate breach. Had secession been postponed ten years, it probably would not have occurred.

The history of Georgia from 1850 shows that there was growing up rapidly an industrial development which would by that time have created powerful influences, whose financial interests would have been opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and which would have created new political conditions in parts of the South.

The water powers of Georgia and the South were being utilized and cotton mills were springing up. There were in Bartow County, Georgia, in 1860, eighteen iron blast furnaces. The considerable development of Mark A. Cooper near Cartersville, which afterwards furnished munitions of War to the Confederacy, had been created. The development of North Alabama and Tennessee was beginning and railroads into the Iron and Coal Districts were in contemplation. Unlike New England the water powers of the South were remote from tidewater. These and her iron and coal deposits were not accessible for any extended business until the Railroad opened the sea to their products.

The South built more lines of railroad from 1850 to 1860 than the Middle and New England States combined.

Every important trunk line in the South in 1891 had been chartered prior to 1861, and the war deferred, it did not cause the development from 1880 to 1890.

Had secession been deferred until 1871 a South with diversified interests, and a North and a Federal Government of an enormously increased strength would have presented a very different problem.

As momentous then as was the influence of Georgia when in 1850 her action prevented Secession, more momentous was her course, when, in 1861, she made possible the solid withdrawal from the Union of the Cotton States.

But when the die was cast how did her sons meet the issue?

Whatever differences of opinion existed, were terminated by the action of the Convention.

But one sentiment then prevailed. Loyalty to Georgia, and readiness to risk all for her defense and glory.

Any dissension which arose later, sprang from subsequent events.

When Francis Bartow leading his gallant Georgians announced: "I go to illustrate Georgia," he gave utterance to the feeling that inspired her people.

The record of Georgia in the struggle of the South cannot be now told.

It is one, which despite the failure of her cause, should forever be an inspiration to future generations and should point out the path of duty when Georgia's welfare, or honor, is to be cared for by her sons.

Georgia's history in this great epoch is not merely the dry annals of the past,—it is full of lessons for the future.

True it is that the ideal of Statehood which would put the State as a Sovereign co-equal with the Nation has passed forever, as completely as the Saxon Kingdom of England fell before the conquering arm of the Norman.

The Southern dream of a separate Confederacy or of a re-union on terms of Southern dictation, was by an All Wise Providence doomed to failure.

But the efforts of Troup and Berrien and Gilmer, of Toombs and Stephens, and Hill, the splendid devotion and valor of Bartow and Lawton and Gordon, and of the heroic host from Georgia that followed the Southern Cross, were not in vain if we can but draw from them those high ideals of devotion to State, to Country and to Honor which they so nobly illustrated.

We have changed our standard of allegiance; so that as Americans we pledge our faith, not first to our State and through it to our Common Country, but we pledge this allegiance to both State and Country. "An undissoluble union of indestructible States."

In what spirit are we to meet the momentous issues with which the future teems?

Shall we meet them in the spirit of sordid self-seeking,—in looking only to material gain?—or shall we meet them in that high spirit which inspired the Georgians of 1861?

The greatest inspirations of nations have been the inspirations drawn from seeming defeat; the brightest jewel in a people's crown is often the heroism of disaster.

The three hundred who fell at Thermopylae, won greater glory and have inspired the world more than all the triumphs of Greece or Rome.

The old Guard at Waterloo left the wreath of victory to its foes; but placed upon its own brow the crown of glory an everlasting honor to its Country.

The Peasant Girl of Domremy died in the flames at Rouen forsaken by King and People, but today Joan of Arc is the inspiration of France and her name and memory have led its legions to glory.

The fame of Robert E. Lee as the marvellous general, who led the Southern Armies to victory over far superior numbers is the proud possession of the South; but Lee in accepting the whole responsibility of Gettysburg, when others had failed him, in his sublime calm and fortitude at Appomattox; in the magnificent example of facing the future he set his Countrymen at Lexington, lives an inspiration to mankind, and has placed himself in the van of the heroes of the South.

Let us look to these great souls to teach us the lesson of our duty.

Let us approach the crises which the future may bring in the spirit of the Great Ones of the past. Let us endeavor, as did the Georgians of the elder day, to find a way by which through peaceful means, our rights and honor may be preserved.

But when the time has come where truth and righteousness can be preserved only by sacrifice, by putting Country above self and honor above ignoble ease, let us go forward to meet the future with the devotion and under the guidance of those Master Spirits of our race who have led the way up the high path of duty.

The Georgia Historical Society

Constitution and By-Laws as Amended

February 12, 1917

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1

Name

The Society shall be called The Georgia Historical Society.

ARTICLE 2

Objects

Its objects shall be to collect, preserve and diffuse information in relation to the History of the State of Georgia in all its various departments, and American history generally, and to create an historical library for the use of its members and others.

ARTICLE 3

Classes of Membership

The Society shall consist of Active, Life, Corresponding and Honorary Members. Active members embracing those within the State and such others as may be elected as such; Life members, those who pay one hundred dollars; Corresponding members, those at home or abroad who are.

or may be, of service to the Society and its objects; and Honorary members, those distinguished for their public services, or literary, artistic, or scientific attainments, particularly in the department of history throughout the world.

ARTICLE 4

Officers

The officers of the Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian and a Board of fifteen Curators, and such other officers as may from time to time be provided for by the Curators.

At the annual meeting in 1917 Curators shall be elected as follows: Five to serve for one year, five to serve for two years and five to serve for three years. At each subsequent annual meeting five Curators shall be elected to serve for three years, and others shall be elected for such terms as may be necessary to fill existing vacancies. Election of Curators shall be by ballot. The Board of Curators may fill all vacancies in their number pending the next annual meeting.

All other officers shall be elected by the Board of Curators, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the Board. The President, Vice-Presidents and Corresponding Secretary shall be elected from among the Curators.

ARTICLE 5

Regular Meetings

The Society shall meet annually on the 12th day of February, but if said day fall on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the anniversary shall be celebrated on the following Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. The Society shall also meet on the first Mondays of May, August and November,

ARTICLE 6

Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Curators, by the President, or by either of the Vice-Presidents, and shall be called by the President or either of the Vice-Presidents, or the Recording Secretary, upon the request of a majority of the Curators present in the City or of any five active members.

ARTICLE 7

Election of Members

The admission of members shall be by ballot, and negative votes amounting to one-fifth of the total number of votes cast shall be sufficient to reject any candidate. When the Society is not in session members may be elected by the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 8

Eligibility

Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be interested in the objects of the Society as set out in Article 2 of this Constitution and desirous of aiding in promoting them.

ARTICLE 9

Dues

Life members, Corresponding members and Honorary members shall pay no dues. Active members shall pay annual dues of, men residing in Chatham County, ten dollars; women and non-resident members of said county, five dollars, payable for each calendar year on the 12th day of February of that year. Members elected after July first in any year shall pay only half the dues for that year.

ARTICLE 10**Quorum**

Five active members, including at least two Curators, shall constitute a quorum and be empowered to transact the regular business of the Society; except at the annual meeting, when seven shall constitute a quorum. Proxies shall not be counted to make a quorum.

Whenever any question out of the regular routine business shall come before the Society, particularly any question involving the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, such question shall, upon the demand of any five Active members, be submitted to a subsequent meeting, of which notice ten days previous to the date of the meeting shall be given in a public gazette in the City of Savannah; and at said meeting so called at least twenty-five Active members of the Society shall be present in person or by proxy for the final decision of such question.

ARTICLE 11**Life Members**

Any member who shall pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of one hundred dollars, thereby becomes a Life member, with all rights, privileges and disabilities of an Active member, but shall be exempt from any further payment.

ARTICLE 12**Board of Curators**

Except as otherwise provided herein, all powers of the Society are vested in the Board of Curators.

ARTICLE 13**Term of Office**

All officers shall hold office until the annual meeting next succeeding their election, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, subject, however, to the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE 14

Library

The Board of Curators are vested with authority to make any contract or arrangement with reference to the Library and the use and management thereof which to them shall seem best.

ARTICLE 15

Amendments

This Constitution can be altered or amended only by a vote of two-thirds of the voting members present at a meeting, at which not less than twenty members shall be present, and then only when notice of the amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, or sent by mail to each voting member of the Society not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment shall be acted on.

BY-LAWS

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, regulate the debates, give, when required, the casting vote, preserve order and be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Curators.

It shall further be the duty of the President, at the annual meeting, to present a report reviewing the work and progress of the Society during the year past; and also setting forth such changes and aims as the highest interest of the Society demand.

In the absence or disability of the President all his duties shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

2. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Society which may be necessary or convenient in the carrying out of its business as set out in Article 2 of the Constitution, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Society or the Board. He shall preserve on file all communications received by him and keep a copy of all communications sent by him. It shall furthermore be his duty to read at each annual meeting such portions or abstracts of his correspondence as the President may direct.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of all meetings and shall perform all other duties usually appertaining to the office of Secretary except those prescribed for the Corresponding Secretary.

4. The Treasurer shall act as Secretary of the Committee on Finance. He will receive from the Assistant Treasurer all the reports required by the By-Laws; will see that they are made out in proper form by the Assistant Treasurer, and will present the same as now required; and, for the purpose of verifying accounts and familiarizing himself with the financial affairs of the Society, the books of the Assistant Treasurer shall be always open to his inspection, as well as that of any other member of the Board.

The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer, who shall collect, receive and discharge all moneys due and payable, and shall receive and collect all donations and bequests of money, or other property, to the Society. He shall pay, under proper vouchers, all the ordinary expenses of the Society, and shall deposit all its funds in one of the banks of the city, to the credit of the Society, subject to his checks; and at the annual meeting shall make a true report of all moneys received and paid out by him, to be audited by the Committee on Finance, provided for hereafter. He shall file a complete and accurate roll of the Society at its annual meetings. At all regular meetings of the Board he shall submit a statement which shall embody the following information:

1. The total membership of the Society.
2. Amount of dues collected for current year.
3. Amount of back dues collected.
4. Amount due for current year.
5. Amount due for previous year.
6. Amount paid.
7. Amount of liabilities.
8. Amount of cash on hand.
9. Amount of insurance on property.

This statement shall be read at the meeting of the Board and again at the regular meeting of the Society next following.

If there be no Assistant Treasurer his duties shall be performed by the Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to preserve, arrange and keep in good order all books, manuscripts, documents, pamphlets and papers of every kind belonging to the Society. He shall keep a catalogue of the same and charge the books, etc., that may be taken out of the Library, under the rules, to the proper persons. He shall also be furnished with a book in which to record all donations and bequests, of whatsoever kind, relating to his department, with the name of the donor, and the time when bestowed. He shall enforce the Library rules, by refusing to issue books to persons owing for overdue books until such indebtedness shall have been paid; and all controversies with members respecting such dues shall be decided by the Library Committee.

6. The Curators shall meet as soon as practicable after the annual meeting and shall elect from their number a President, four Vice-Presidents and a Corresponding Secretary. They shall also elect a Recording Secretary, a Librarian and a Treasurer. The President shall appoint from the Curators or other members the following Standing Committees, of which he shall be an ex-officio member, to-wit: Committee on Printing and Publishing, Committee on Finance, Committee on the Telfair Academy, and Committee

on Library, each to consist of not more than five persons in addition to the President.

7. The Committee on the Library shall have the supervisory care of the building and grounds, furniture, printed publications, manuscripts, curiosities, and all property of like kind. They shall, with the Librarian, provide suitable shelves, cases and fixtures by which to arrange and display them. The printed volumes and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name of the "Georgia Historical Society." They shall propose to the Curators such books or manuscripts pertaining to the objects of the Society as they shall deem expedient, which, when approved, shall be by them purchased and disposed of as above directed.

They shall provide all necessary blank books for the use of said department, in which the Librarian shall keep a record of their proceedings, and be entrusted in general with the custody, care and increase of whatever comes within the province of their appointed duty.

8. The Committee on Printing and Publishing shall prepare for publication whatever documents or collections shall be ordered by the Society; shall contract for and supervise the printing of the same, and shall furnish the Recording Secretary and the Librarian with such blank notices, summonses, labels, etc., as may be deemed requisite.

9. The Committee on Finance shall consist of at least one member of each of the former Committees, and shall have the general oversight and direction of the funds of the Society and shall audit the Treasurer's annual report.

10. The Committee on the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall have the general oversight of the lot and improvements, books, pictures, statuary, furniture and fixtures, devised and bequeathed by the late Miss Mary Telfair to the Georgia Historical Society in special trust, and of all additions that may be made thereto, in accordance with her will. They shall bring, from time to time, to the notice of the Board such repairs of the Telfair resi-

dence and such changes and improvements of the adjacent premises as may be required to keep and preserve the same as a public edifice for a Library and Academy of Arts and Sciences. They shall propose and submit to the Board a plan for the management and care of the institution, and the terms and regulations on which it shall be open for the use of the public, and such modifications of the same as may be suggested by experience. They shall recommend to the Board the purchase of books for the Library and works of art and science for the Academy.

To the end of receiving and considering the reports of this Committee, of supervising the expenditures for the Library and the Academy and generally administering the trust fund; of devising, modifying and maturing a scheme to carry into effect in good faith the objects of the Telfair devise and bequest, by making the Academy, through its books and collections, and if, and when practicable through instructions in art and science, an institution of the largest public usefulness, the Board shall hold its meetings in the Academy building at such times as it shall appoint, provided there be one such regular monthly meeting during the week next preceding the regular meeting of the Society, and to be always prepared to report fully to such last mentioned meetings upon the state of the Academy and upon its own acts and doings, which shall be subject in all things to the revision and approval of the Society.

11. The Board shall appoint an orator to deliver a discourse at each annual meeting and suggest such other exercises as shall be appropriate to its celebration.

12. The Society may authorize any number of members, not less than five, to use the hall and library for the meetings of such subsections as may be formed, and any such subsection shall have power to place in the Library such books and other means of instruction as they may choose to procure, without cost to the Society, to be freely used by the members thereof in the rooms of the Library, the members of the section alone being allowed to take

such books out of the Library, and then under the rules of the same.

13. Any member failing to pay his annual subscription before March 15th shall be warned by notice of his liability to be dropped from membership, and such notice shall allow him one month in which to pay his dues. In case of his failure to do so, the Treasurer shall report his name at the next meeting of the Society and his membership shall then cease.

14. The Board of Curators shall meet on the Fridays before the regular quarterly meetings and annual meetings of the Society. Special meetings may be called by the President, or, in his absence, by any Vice-President, or by any three Curators. Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. The several standing committees shall make formal reports to the quarterly meetings of the Board of Curators, which reports shall also be read at the next regular meeting of the Society.

15. All motions, resolutions and other matters, directly or indirectly affecting or referring to the management of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences shall, as a matter of course, be referred to the Board of Curators, to be by it reported on at the next ensuing regular meeting, unless further time be allowed.

16. These By-Laws may be repealed, amended or added to at any regular meeting, or by one publication in a daily paper published in Savannah not less than one week prior to the meeting. They may likewise be repealed, amended or added to by the Board of Curators at any time in their discretion, but such amendments shall be ineffective if disapproved by the Society.

List of Members.

Active Members.

Adams,	Samuel B.	
Adler,	Leopold	
Adler,	(Mrs. Leopold) Hannah G.	
Alexander,	(Mrs.) Nellie H.	
Allen,	R. E.,	Augusta, Ga.
Alston,	Robert C.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Anderson,	J. Randolph	
Anderson,	(Mrs. J. Randolph) Page W.	
Anderson,	(Miss) Sarah Randolph	
Armstrong,	Geo. F.	
Ashmore,	Otis	
Bacon,	Hal H.	
Baldwin,	Geo. J.,	New York City.
Baldwin,	(Mrs. Geo. J.) Lucy H.,	New York City.
Baldwin,	Geo. H.	
Barnwell,	William G.	
Barrett,	Wm. H.,	Augusta, Ga.
Barrow,	David C.,	Athens, Ga.
Bassett,	Dr. Victor H.	
Beckwith,	(Miss) Elisabeth	
Bell,	Charles G.	
Bell,	Frank G.	
Benton,	W. N.,	Augusta, Ga.
Billington,	(Mrs.) Gertrude	
Blackshear,	Archibald,	Augusta, Ga.
Bohler,	Charles S.,	Augusta, Ga.
Brantley,	Wm. G.,	Washington, D. C.
Brantley,	Wm. G., Jr.,	Blackshear, Ga.
Brooks,	R. Preston,	Athens, Ga.
Bullard,	(Mrs. B. F.) Elizabeth Millar	
Butler,	Robert M.	
Byck,	David A.	

Cabell,	John L.	
Callaway,	E. C.,	Augusta, Ga.
Cann,	George T.	
Cann,	J. Ferris	
Carson,	J. A. G.	
Carnegie Library,		Atlanta, Ga.
Carswell,	John D.	
Charlton,	Thomas J.	
Churchill,	Aaron F.	
Clay,	William L.	
Coerr,	(Mrs.) Frederic H.,	New York City.
Cooper,	(Mrs. Hunter P.) Henrietta Tucker,	Atlanta, Ga.
Crawford,	William B.	
Crisfield,	(Mrs.) J. A. P.,	Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Cumming,	Joseph,	Augusta, Ga.
Cunningham,	Henry C.	
Cunningham,	(Mrs. Henry C.) Nora L.	
Cunningham,	T. Mayhew, Jr.	
Cunningham,	(Mrs. T. Mayhew, Jr.) Lilla C. W.	
Cunningham,	(Miss) Sarah A.	
Davies,	Julian T.,	New York City.
Davis,	Wm. H.,	Waynesboro, Ga.
Denmark,	Remer L.	
DeRenne,	Wymberley W.	
Dupree,	B. H.,	Athens, Ga.
Ellis,	Charles	
Ellis,	(Mrs. Charles) Marie H.	
Evans,	Lawton B.,	Augusta, Ga.
Fleming,	Wm. H.,	Augusta, Ga.
Fogarty,	Dan'l G.,	Augusta, Ga.
Folsom,	H. B.,	Mt. Vernon, Ga.
Freeman,	Davis	
Gaines,	Frederick F.	
Gaines,	(Mrs. Frederick F.) Frances E.	
Gamble,	Thomas, Jr.	

Garrett,	T. Harry,	Augusta, Ga.
Gignilliat,	William L.	
Gordon,	William W.	
Gordon,	(Mrs. Wm. W.) Ellen Screven	
Gordon,	G. Arthur	
Granger,	Harvey	
Groves,	Charles F.	
Guckenheimer,	Abe S.	
Harden,	William	
Haskell,	Lewis W.	
Hilton,	Joseph	
Hilton,	(Mrs. Joseph) Ida N.	
Hodgson,	Harry,	Athens, Ga.
Holden,	Horace M.,	Athens, Ga.
Hollingsworth,	W. J.	Augusta, Ga.
Howell,	Clark,	Atlanta, Ga.
Hoxie,	W. J.	
Hull,	Joseph	
Hull,	(Mrs. A. B.) Sarah	
Johnson,	H. Wiley	
Jones,	G. Noble	
Karow,	(Mrs.) Anna Belle	
King,	Alexander C.,	Atlanta, Ga.
King,	E. P., Jr.,	Atlanta, Ga.
King,	Chas. Wm.,	Rome, Ga.
Knight,	Lucian Lamar,	Atlanta, Ga.
Krenson,	William D.	
Lamar,	G. B.,	St. Augustine, Fla.
Lane,	Mills B.	
Lawrence,	Alexander A.	
Lawton,	Alexander R.	
Lawton,	(Mrs. Alexander R.) Ella B.	
Lawton,	Alexander R., Jr.	
Lawton,	(Mrs. Alexander R., Jr.) Elizabeth S.	
Lawton,	Beckwith	
Levy,	Benjamin H.	

Levy,	(Mrs. Benjamin H.) Rebecca	
Little,	John D.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Low,	(Mrs.) Juliette	
Loyless,	Thomas W.,	Augusta, Ga.
Lumpkin,	E. K.,	Athens, Ga.
Lyle,	W. C.,	Augusta, Ga.
McAlpin,	Henry	
McCauley,	William F.	
McKinstry,	(Mrs. Wm. B.) Mary Thomas	
McMillan,	Thomas H.	
McPherson,	J. H. T.,	Athens, Ga.
Mackall,	Charles G.	
Mackall,	William W.	
Mackall,	(Mrs. William W.) Annie	
Mallard,	Wallace W.	
Meader,	Richard D.,	Brunswick, Ga.
Meldrim,	Peter W.	
Meldrim,	(Mrs. Peter W.) Frances C.	
Mercer,	George A.	
Merry,	Arthur H.,	Augusta, Ga.
Mills,	George J.	
Mills,	(Mrs. George J.) Euphemia F.	
Minis,	J. Florance	
Minis,	(Mrs. J. Florance) Louisa P.	
Morris,	Mrs. John	
Moses,	Cornelius F.	
Myers,	Lee Roy	
Myers,	Wm. H.	
Neely,	Robert C.,	Waynesboro, Ga.
Neville,	Charles	
Neville,	(Mrs. Charles) Frances Louisa Davis	
Nichols,	Mongin B.	
Olmstead,	Charles H.	
Owens,	George W.	
Park,	R. E.,	Athens, Ga.
Paulsen,	Jacob	

Phinizy,	Billups,	Athens, Ga.
Pierpont,	Wallace J.	
Pound,	Jere M.,	Athens, Ga.
Rauers,	John J.	
Ravenel,	Thomas P.	
Read,	Abram Carrington	
Reed,	Thomas W.,	Athens, Ga.
Redding,	(Mrs.) J. H.,	Waycross, Ga.
Richmond,	(Mrs. H. L.) Mattie B.	
Rourke,	John, Jr.	
Russell,	Nathaniel D.,	Brunswick, Ga.
Saussy,	(Mrs. Gordon) Hattie	
Shackelford,	T. J.,	Athens, Ga.
Shackelford,	F. C.,	Athens, Ga.
Shotter,	Spencer P.	
Slaton,	John M.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Slaton,	(Mrs.) John M.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Smart	Horace P.	
Smith,	J. Rice,	Augusta, Ga.
Snelling,	C. M.,	Athens, Ga.
Stephens,	Wm. B.	
Stevens,	Henry D.	
Strickland,	J. J.,	Athens, Ga.
Strohhar,	A. Douglass	
Tedcastle,	Mrs. Agnes Bevill,	Hyde Park, Mass.
Tiedeman,	George W.	
Trosdal,	E. S.	
University Library,		Athens, Ga.
Walker,	George P.	
Walsh,	(Miss) Joanna E.	
Waring,	T. Pinckney	
Waring,	(Mrs. T. Pinckney) Martha G.	
Weber,	Herman	
White,	H. C.,	Athens, Ga.
Williamson,	William W.	
Willet,	N. L.,	Augusta, Ga.

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Wilson,	William L.	
Wilson,	(Mrs. Wm. L.) Katherine Anderson	
Wilson,	(Mrs. Walter S.) Carrie P.	
Winburn,	William A.	
Wright,	Anton P.	
Wright,	Boykin,	Augusta, Ga.
Wright,	Geo. W.,	Augusta, Ga.
Wright,	J. C.,	Augusta, Ga.
Wood,	(Mrs. J. S.) Mary S.	
Woofter,	T. J.,	Athens, Ga.
Wynn,	J. O.,	Atlanta, Ga.

Life Members.

Hyde,	James Hazen,	Paris, France.
Peabody,	Geo. Foster,	New York City.
Peabody,	Chas. Samuel,	New York City.

Honorary Members.

Carnegie,	Andrew,	New York City.
Gardiner,	Asa Bird,	Suffern, New York.
Green,	Samuel A.,	Boston, Mass.
Hyvernat,	Henry,	Washington, D. C.
Mackall,	Leonard L.,	Savannah, Ga.
Phillips,	Ulrich B.,	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Watson,	Thomas E.,	Thomson, Ga.

Corresponding Members.

Barton,	Edmund M.,	Worcester, Mass.
Brooks,	Wm. Fay,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cross,	E. J. D.,	Baltimore, Md.
Doggett,	Samuel B.,	Boston, Mass.
Hayden,	Horace E.,	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Manchester,	Alfred,	Salem, Mass.
Thwing,	E. P.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Van Name,	Addison,	New Haven, Conn.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Curators held April 13, 1917, Mr. Geo. J. Baldwin's resignation as a member of the Board was presented. It was received with regret, and Mr. H. R. Goetchius was unanimously elected to succeed him as a member of the Board of Curators. At the same meeting the following were elected to membership in the Society:

Arkwright,	Preston S.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Atkinson,	Spencer R.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Atkinson,	S. C.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Benning,	Miss Anna Caroline (Tina),	
		Columbus, Ga.
Blanchard,	W. R.,	Columbus, Ga.
Brantley,	A. P.,	Blackshear, Ga.
Brewster,	P. H.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Chapin,	W. E.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Columbus Historical Society,		Columbus, Ga.
Columbus Public Library,		Columbus, Ga.
Ellis,	W. D., Jr.,	Atlanta, Ga.
English,	J. W.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Flournoy,	Jno. F.,	Columbus, Ga.
Foreman,	Robert L.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Garrard,	F. U.,	Columbus, Ga.
Goetchius,	H. R.,	Columbus, Ga.
Hirsch,	Harold,	Atlanta, Ga.
Hillyer,	William Hurd,	Atlanta, Ga.
Key,	James,	Columbus, Ga.
Kontz,	Ernest C.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Lattimer,	W. Carroll,	Atlanta, Ga.

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Maddox,	Robert F.,	Atlanta, Ga.
McDaniel,	Sanders,	Atlanta, Ga.
Murphy,	John E.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Orme,	Miss Abby,	Savannah, Ga.
Orme,	A. J.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Pomeroy,	E. E.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Prescott,	W. R.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Reagan,	Frank,	Covington, Ga.
Robeson,	L. B.,	Marietta, Ga.
Rutherford,	Miss Mildred,	Athens, Ga.
Smith,	Alex. W.,	Atlanta, Ga.
Smith,	Marion,	Atlanta, Ga.
Swift,	H. H.,	Columbus, Ga.
Thornton,	Albert E.,	Atlanta, Ga.

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